

Egyptians Claim Hitting 1 of 6 Israeli Jets in Arab Airspace

CAIRO, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Egyptian jet interceptors fought six Israeli planes which penetrated Egyptian airspace today and "hit" one of them, a military spokesman said.

An Israeli spokesman refused to confirm or deny the Egyptian report.

"At 3:30 p.m. today, a formation of six enemy warplanes penetrated our airspace," the Egyptian spokesman said. "They were intercepted by our fighters, which hit one of them and forced the rest to flee eastward. All our planes returned safely to base."

The spokesman did not make it clear whether the "hit" plane was shot down, nor did he specify where the action took place. But since he said that the Israeli planes fled eastward, it presum-

ably was in the region of the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Suez.

The military command in Tel Aviv, responding to the Egyptian communiqué, said that Israeli planes were patrolling in the Bay of Suez area, and that all Israeli aircraft returned to their bases safely.

The incident was the third this year. On June 28, the Egyptians said that they shot down an Israeli plane and that it crashed on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal.

On Feb. 15, Egyptian military spokesman reported a dogfight between Egyptian and Israeli planes over the Gulf of Suez, in which two planes, one Egyptian and one Israeli, were hit.

Oil Workers In Mideast Warn West

Union Urges Concerns To Push Governments

CAIRO, Aug. 9 (UPI).—The Federation of Arab Petroleum Workers yesterday asked foreign oil companies operating in the Arab world to warn their governments that future oil supplies depend on their attitude toward the Arab cause, the Middle East News Agency reported.

Letters sent by the federation to the oil companies made it clear that their main target was the United States.

The move followed the action of Standard Oil of California in calling on its employees and shareholders to show understanding for "the aspirations of the Arab people." The American company's action has been warmly hailed in the Arab press.

The federation's letters said in part:

"The energy crisis through which the world, and especially the United States, is passing is directly linked with the Middle East crisis."

Backing the Enemy

"The Arabs will not permit the United States to continue to benefit from Arab oil as long as America is backing their enemy."

"Continued American blind support of Israeli aggression cannot but lead to a catastrophe whose victims will be the American people," the letters said.

The federation also sent messages to Arab workers' organizations urging them to put pressure on American oil companies to ask their government to adopt a more balanced Middle East policy.

The Cairo-based federation is a private organization, with no government connection. But the sentiments it expressed echoed those being made with increasing frequency by Arab leaders and the Arab press.

5 Raid Errors Laid to U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

to have dropped four bombs there and two Cambodian A-24 propeller-driven planes strafed the village with 20-mm cannon and rockets Sunday. The raids were in support of a government military assault on a battalion of Khmer Rouge in the area.

"This looks like a case of too close support," said embassy spokesman Donald Seigal. He said there were Cambodian military reports that a number of insurgents were killed by the air strikes. He was not more specific.

In Washington, the Pentagon said U.S. bombing in Cambodia is at its highest level in a month because of increased pressure by the insurgents. It said the number of single B-52 strikes rose from 40 to about 50 a day and that the number of fighter-bomber strikes was more than the 200-a-day average of recent weeks.

Fighting in Vietnam

SAIGON, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—South Vietnamese troops backed by artillery fought a daylong battle with a large Communist force in the central coastal province of Binh Dinh. The high command reported today.

A command spokesman said 56 Communist troops died in the fighting around two government positions north of Tan Quan. Government losses were put at eight killed and 16 wounded.

The command also reported attacks by Communist units on government outposts to the west and southwest of Hoi.

Fresh clashes near the Central Highlands cities of Kontum and Pleiku also were reported along with continued rocket attacks near the strategic government village of Plei Mung, 15 miles north of Pleiku and close to the Cambodian border.

NATO Group Meeting On U.S. Troop Costs

BRUSSELS, Aug. 9 (AP).—Members of the North Atlantic Alliance meeting the United States met today for the first time in a special group to examine how some of the burden of defense spending could be shifted from the United States to its European allies.

President Nixon's administration has been pressing for the establishment of such a group to counter pressure from Congress for a reduction of U.S. forces in Europe. The meeting was held behind closed doors and officials declined to say how many countries were taking part.

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WAITING OUT THE PRICE FREEZE—Beef farmer John Pantier of Ellis Grove, Ill., and some of his cattle. He has cut his deliveries to cattle markets in half recently while waiting for Sept. 12, the date ceiling prices on beef will be lifted.

Mandatory U.S. Oil Allocation To Be Held on Standby Basis

(Continued from Page 1)

N.H., a leader in the battle for mandatory allocations, called the decision disappointing and said that it failed to consider the consumer interest.

Sen. McIntyre accused the administration of "playing around again with big oil" and of ignoring the threat of a "crippling fuel oil shortage this winter."

Mr. Love said that the gasoline shortage has not proved as serious as expected this summer. But he acknowledged that the fuel oil shortage could become serious this winter if there is severe cold.

If the winter is mild or near normal, the fuel oil supply will be "close but adequate," he said. Propane gas—which accounts for 3 percent of heating supplies but is relied upon in many rural areas—is the only fuel actually in critically short supply at this time," Mr. Love said.

"We may take separate and appropriate actions to insure equitable distribution of propane," he said, without giving any details.

Mr. Love said that the administration is reviewing federal and state clean air regulations to see if it is possible to permit increased use of coal and high-sulfur oil. "It will relax price controls to permit larger oil imports, particularly of heating oil," he said.

In addition, the Interior Department is conducting a study to enable the government to predict supply problems better, he said, and the Office of Management and Budget is coordinating a study of "the possible conflicts between our energy goals and our environmental goals."

Earlier this summer, before Mr. Love's appointment was announced, Deputy Treasury Secretary William E. Simon, chairman of the President's Oil Policy Committee, said that the voluntary program to assure fair distribution was not working and that the administration was planning a mandatory program to require major oil companies to supply their customers.

Treasury officials have continued to press for mandatory allocations to spread the supply on an equitable basis among major geographic areas and to major users.

No plans yet have been proposed to ration oil or gasoline to individual consumers. But under the standby program of mandatory controls, major refiners would be required to offer a proportional share of oil for sale to small refiners and to see that shortages are spread equitably.

Predicting dissatisfaction with this proposed controls program, Mr. Love said, "I welcome constructive and meaningful criticism and suggestions for improvement."

"We in the executive branch are moving forward in our actions to reduce consumption and to provide increased supplies from production on the outer continental shelf from shale oil, from coal and from nuclear power," the former Colorado governor declared.

He said consumers must recognize that while this year's gasoline shortage has not proved as serious as predicted, there is no reason to expect an increase in supplies within two or three years.

An aide to Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., who attempted to get a measure through Congress requiring mandatory allocations, said that without controls "we are not going to have competition in the future."

The spokesman also said that the administration decision "helps the biggest companies and will run the others into bankruptcy."

U.K. Rationing Denial

LONDON, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—The government today admitted it had a system for the distribution of gasoline coupons rationing books to post offices in Britain but strongly denied there were any immediate plans to put such rationing into effect.

The government's admission followed a claim by opposition Labour party parliamentarian William Price that he had received a confidential post office union memorandum outlining the plan.

Tom Boardman, the minister for industry, said: "What we have are contingency plans."

"Part of those plans include sending out coupons to post offices if a crisis arises—this does not mean next week, next month or next year."

A spokesman at the Department of Trade and Industry said: "There are no expectations of a general [fuel] shortage in Britain at present."

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Deemed 'Inappropriate'

U.S. Army in Germany Ann 'Counter-Dissidence' Program

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Aug. 9 (UPI).—The U.S. Army command in Heidelberg announced today that a program of "counter-dissidence" by the 8th Infantry Division had been "re-scinded" because it was "inappropriate."

The Army statement also denied that it had stepped up such activities. "This headquarters," the press release said, referring to the U.S. Army, Europe, command, "is not directing an intensified military counterintelligence program against underground activities" among soldiers in Germany.

It said that the 8th Division plan, dated July 23 and reported by The New York Times Tuesday (UPI Aug. 8), "was determined to be inappropriate, as guidance on dissent contained in Army regulations is considered sufficient and soldier dissent within the command is presently at a very low level."

The rescinded document was "struck from the books—swept away," according to Army spokesman in Heidelberg. It had been made available to the press by the U.S. Army Spokesman at Houston, Texas, who said he believed it stifled the constitutional rights of free speech of the soldiers in the 13,000-man division, headquartered at Bad Kreuznach.

"Really Cool"

Spec. Sparks, interviewed by telephone today, said that he had not been told of the rescinding of the program but added that he had not been harassed or questioned by his commanding officer about his making it public. "That's really cool," he said when informed of the latest action.

The 8th Division had ordered its intelligence section to make a "coordinated counter-dissidence effort," gathering and analyzing information on "dissent incidents throughout the division."

It had asked intelligence personnel to note the names, ranks, unit and address of participants in a variety of activities including such seemingly innocuous ones as writing letters of complaint to congressmen and such serious ones as acts of sabotage or vandalism.

The statement today by the higher headquarters in Heidelberg said that the 8th Division itself had rescinded the document. Its commanding officer is Maj. Gen. Frederic E. Davison, Lawful Dissent.

The text of the statement continued:

"USAREUR is a ready force, deployed as part of the USAREUR commitment to NATO. As such, we cannot ignore any possible threat to the safety of the command. However, it is misleading to characterize our legal and legitimate military intelligence and counterintelligence activities, conducted for many years, as aimed at soldiers who participate in lawful dissent. The major concern of commanders is with unlawful acts, such as espionage and sabotage to include bombing, arson, and damage to equipment."

It has been pointed out, in May, 1972, one officer was killed in Frankfurt, Germany, in a bomb attack. A few days later one officer and two enlisted men were killed in a bomb attack on USAREUR headquarters in Heidelberg. There have been reports of equipment damage within the command, for example, in May, 1973.

The first detailed reports of U.S. military intelligence activities in Germany—alleging that U.S. agents on American and foreign civilians and surveillance of civilian establishments suspected of aiding Army deserters—came from soldiers in intelligence units who objected to them and charged that they were being conducted illegally.

The West German government investigated and concluded that the taps had been legally authorized by German authorities and then provided to the Americans at their request. One of the American agents, Spec. 4 John M. McDougal of the 537th Military Intelligence Battalion in Kaiserslautern, was charged with the investigation.

Mr. Newell said that he had concluded that the allegations were not political tampering. He told Mr. Agnew: "Either who is involved or just a mouth shut during the campaign about the Agnew, he said, never in the alleged bribe about the campaign."

It allegedly was an \$800,000 fee Mr. Agnew would oppose legislation to end period of legality of a change in Maryland law. The man to whom Mr. Newell reported the alleged attempt, Frank H. Newell, Baltimore County attorney, said yesterday that Agnew was not a Republican commissioner, a post he won in 1966, when he was "experienced and quite well educated about such matters."

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Laird Memo on Secret Raids In Cambodia Released by U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

seminal," "eyes only," and "absolutely for eyes of addressee only."

It permitted U.S. commanders in Vietnam to plan strikes against targets in supposedly neutral Cambodia, while planning simultaneous strikes in South Vietnam. Then military spokesmen could refer to the South Vietnamese bombings, if asked about reports of those in Cambodia.

Alternate Targets

For each target in Cambodia, the memo said, there would be a corresponding target in South Vietnam.

If, as planned, the raids were actually carried out over Cambodia, they would be reported as having occurred in South Vietnam.

If the Cambodian B-52 missions were called off for any reason, the bombs would instead be dropped on the corresponding targets in South Vietnam.

Mr. Clements said that the Laird memo represented a "cover story" designed to provide "a credible response to press inquiries."

After resigning as defense secretary late last year, Mr. Laird became domestic adviser to the President after the Watergate scandal broke wide open. He has said that no bombing reports were deliberately falsified.

Falsified computer reports on tactical air strikes in Laos and Cambodia as well as the B-52 raids went to the press last spring. Meanwhile, files bearing the true statistical story on the Indochina bombing remain in the Pentagon.

Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said that the computer files were kept because "we couldn't have

Rice Hoarders Held in Manila

MANILA, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Government soldiers began a crackdown on rice hoarders today, arresting scores of persons and confiscating hoarded stocks in an effort to ease a shortage of the Philippines' staple cereal in metropolitan Manila, military authorities said.

Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile ordered the Philippine Air Force and Navy to ferry corn grits from the southern Philippines to Manila to be mixed with remaining rice stocks for distribution to residents.

Troops took positions in stores to oversee rice distribution to hundreds of residents who had lined up for hours to make purchases.

N.Y. Anti-Rape Drive

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (UPI).—About 50 representatives of four women's rights groups rallied in front of City Hall yesterday to proclaim August "rape prevention month." They called for increased action to lessen the growing number of assaults against women. The incidence of the crime increased by 34.4 percent between 1971 and last year.

4 Soviet Probes Now On Journey to Mars

MOSCOW, Aug. 9 (AP).—The Soviet Union today launched Mars-7, its fourth unmanned space probe toward the planet in the last three weeks. Tass reported.

The small fleet of probes now speeding toward Mars was apparently aimed at boosting the Soviet lead in reconnoitering the planet. Four days ago, Russia launched the third in its current series, Mars-6. The program began July 21 with Mars-4. Five days later, Mars-5 was sent on its way.

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Cousteau Says Oceans Show Ecological 'Disaster' Is Near

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 9 (AP).—The signs of approaching environmental disaster already can be seen in the oceans, Jacques-Yves Cousteau, a French oceanographer, said.

"We are all along the shorelines, all the way in the open ocean, destroying the sensitive parts of the ocean," he said in a speech last night.

"If we carry on this way, it is obvious that it is eradication of the human species as well as the rest of life. When there is no life in the ocean, there is no life on earth."

His speech, part of a lecture series on "The Next Billion Years," was attended by a capacity audience of 3,000, with 1,000 more listening to loudspeakers outside the San Diego Civic Theater.

A Growing Crisis

Permanent ocean blight, ranging from chemical pollution to overfishing, foreshadows a growing crisis on land, Mr. Cousteau, a famed underwater explorer, said.

"Without radical change there is no hope of avoiding a major disaster," he said. "If you extrapolate all the trends of our life today, you get very quickly to an absurdity."

"In a very few years we will be 10 billion individuals. If all of them want two cars per family, it just can't be done. There has to be a major disaster," he said.

Only scientists can save man, Mr. Cousteau said, and, therefore, their work "should be subjected to the rulings of a supreme court."

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U.S. Lowers Estimate of Three Crops

(Continued from Page 1)

Despit, president of the American Bakers Association, predicted that unless export controls were imposed, wheat stocks could drop to a mere 36 million bushels before 1974 crop supplies become available next July.

That contrasts with 288 million previously predicted for next July 1 by the Agriculture Department, but today's figures will considerably worsen the situation.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Richard Bell said today the department would evaluate the supply outlook in the light of its crop estimates and the impact it might have on demand before deciding if export controls on wheat and feed grains were warranted.

Mr. Bell said the evaluation was likely to take several days and, while he would give no hint that the department was changing its policy from a "no-controls" stance, he said he was no longer convinced that a controls system would not be necessary.

In Chicago, first reaction to the new figures from traders was that corn, soybeans and wheat would all rise to the daily limit allowed under Commodity Exchange rules when they open for trading tomorrow.

Wheat and corn are allowed to rise 10 cents a bushel daily and soybeans 40 cents on the Chicago exchange.

Traders said prices would continue to rise until the government took some action to restrict exports of wheat and corn and toughened export controls on soybeans.

But one trader said: "It may be too late to do anything about it."

Bread Price Up

Meanwhile, the price of a loaf of bread has gone up 1 to 4 cents for the consumer following announcements of price increases by the largest nationwide bakers.

In the New York metropolitan area, wholesale price increases of that amount for Wonder Bread went into effect Monday, while the increase for Tostitos Bread takes effect next Monday.

Smaller, independent bakers followed or were about to follow the lead of the major companies, and on all sides of the industry, large and small, the only forecast that could be heard was for even higher prices as the skyrocketing cost of wheat and other ingredients was passed on to the consumer.

A standard loaf of white bread of 1 pound, 8 ounces has been selling in New York City for 46 or 47 cents, reflecting a rise of about 4 or 5 percent during the year—considerably less than some other foods.

2 Arabs Regret Attacking Wrong Group in Athens

ATHENS, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Two Arab men, accused of killing three persons and injuring 55 others in an attack Sunday at Athens Airport, told an examining magistrate today that they had made a mistake which they regretted.

"We wanted to attack the immigrants that TWA flies every day at 3 in the afternoon from Athens to Israel," court sources quoted them as saying. They said they were sorry for the mistake.

The passengers headed for Tel Aviv already had boarded their plane when the Arabs attacked with hand grenades and machine guns in the crowded transit lounge. The victims were waiting for flights to Geneva and New York.

Shafik el Arid, 22, and Talaal Khamourah, 21, who face charges of premeditated murder, repeated their claim that the attack was ordered by the Black September Palestinian guerrilla organization. But Palestinian guerrilla spokesmen have denied any part in the operation, which they claim was staged by the Israelis to justify a counterattack against Lebanon and Syria.

But a hitherto unknown Seventh Suicide Squad claimed in a statement to Beirut newspapers that it was behind the attack.

Workers Halt Plant Lockout

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Charbonnet held two separate meetings with Mr. Giscard today following the latter's return here from Besancon.

When Judge Louis arrived at the plant, he informed the workers that he had been ordered to lock the doors. When told that the workers had no intention of vacating the plant, he replied that he had no choice but to report their decision to the Besancon prefect.

"It is the prefect, the local governor directly appointed by Paris, who has the ultimate responsibility for using the police to deal with any such matter."

The local police union already has warned the government of its fears of being used to end the occupation, and it seemed clear following the heavy official activity in Paris today that the government was trying to find some other solution.

The two principal Lip unions, the CGT and the CFDT, have been urging the government to save the company by purchasing majority control. So far, the government has firmly resisted that proposal, judging that the nationalization of bankrupt businesses would set a bad precedent.

Probers Gu Agnew Del On Record

(Continued from Page 1)

Agnew associate who served him from 1962 to 1970, day issued a statement, was being "compelled to be a witness before the jury."

Mr. Wolff's lawyer, Weiner, said that Mr. Agnew did not want to be "truthfully whatever might government may put to Mr. Wolff had decided to

The original investigation into the affairs of a County Executive Dale Agnew of Maryland's Democratic Party, who served Agnew as chief executive county's government.

A Maryland politician followed the investigation that in its early days aimed at Democratic, Chas. Anderson and, beyond his land's top Democrat, Gov. Vincent M. Geary, source said, the process the case "were going at a variety of activities including such seemingly innocuous ones as writing letters of complaint to congressmen and such serious ones as acts of sabotage or vandalism."

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Over Bombing Issue

Burger Bars Bid to Convene High Court Special Session

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Chief Justice Warren Burger denied today a request that the Supreme Court convene in an extraordinary session to decide whether to stop the U.S. bombing of Cambodia.

He rejected the petition less than two hours after it was filed by Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D.-N.Y., and four Air Force officers. It was the latest legal setback in their effort to halt the bombing by court order.

Meanwhile, the Cambodia case was provoking unusually strong

criticism of his eight colleagues by Justice William O. Douglas. Justice Douglas charged that the court flouted the law by issuing an order Saturday which contradicted one of his orders. The other justices acted improperly, he said, by not meeting personally instead of allowing themselves to be pulled by Justice Thurgood Marshall.

Gallup Poll Inquiry

"A Gallup Poll type of inquiry of widely scattered justices is, I think, a subversion of the regime under which I thought we lived," Justice Douglas wrote in a dissent made public today.

Rep. Holtzman's petition today asked the chief justice to convene a special session of the court whose members are now on vacation.

The court has agreed to such extraordinary sittings only four times in the last 30 years.

Rep. Holtzman's attorneys at the American Civil Liberties Union in New York said tonight that they had not decided what their next legal step will be.

The bombing is scheduled to cease at midnight Aug. 14 as a result of congressional action. It was an attempt to hasten the cessation of bombing that led to the legal action which provoked Justice Douglas last week-end and prompted him to issue the blistering dissent that was released today.

Justice Douglas, from his vacation retreat in Goose Prairie, Wash., Saturday vacated a stay of the District Court order which had been issued by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. Justice Marshall earlier refused to vacate the stay. For a while Justice Douglas's action seemed to mean that the U.S. bombing would have to cease.

However, within six hours, Justice Marshall, at the government's request, had issued a new stay of the District Court's stay of the bombing order. That had the effect of reversing Justice Douglas. Justice Marshall wrote that the other seven members of the court had agreed orally with his decision to issue a new stay.

It was Justice Marshall's action in polling other justices that angered Justice Douglas and set off his indignant dissent. He maintained that only a quorum of the court—six members—had the right to do so.

"If we, who impose law and order, are ourselves to be bound by law and order, we can act as a court only when at least six of us are present," Justice Douglas wrote. "That is the requirement of the act of Congress."

Telephone calls to the justices cannot substitute for discussion of a case in conference by at least six members, he said.

Justice Douglas said he had participated in enough Supreme Court conferences to know that "profound changes" are sometimes made when the judges explore issues together.



SET 'EM UP, OH, THING—Aerospace engineer Robert W. Kross of San Francisco demonstrating his computerized bar, which can make up to 50 different cocktails in five to seven seconds, using gin, vodka, scotch, bourbon and rum. It dispenses 150 drinks before needing refills. He started building the automated bar three years ago after getting tired of tending bar at parties while his guests had all the fun.

Seeks Decision in 20 Days

Watergate Panel Files Suit To Obtain President's Tapes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—The Senate Watergate committee asked a federal judge today to declare that President Nixon must comply with its subpoenas demanding White House tapes and documents related to the Watergate case.

The committee also asked for an order giving the President a maximum of 20 days to respond. Response time in civil suits can run up to 60 days. No court action was taken immediately on the request.

The civil suit filed in U.S. District Court asked the judge to declare that the President "may not refuse to respond to or comply with said subpoenas on the basis of any claim of separation of powers, executive privilege, presidential prerogatives or otherwise."

The committee further asked the judge to declare that the President, by permitting former aides to testify about the taped conversations in his office, "has breached the confidentiality of

those materials and has waived any claim to the applicability of doctrines of separation of powers, executive privilege or presidential prerogatives respecting those materials."

Attorneys for the committee carried a copy of their suit to Judge John J. Sirica, who signed an order permitting them to serve a copy of the suit on the White House.

The suit seeks three court orders to enforce the subpoenas served on the President July 23 and which he refused to honor.

The formal complaint, which has been held up for legal research since the committee authorized court action last month, was filed by assistant chief counsel James Hamilton and Ronald Rotunda, a committee lawyer.

The committee asked the court to issue a declaratory judgment affirming its authority to obtain the documents; to enjoin the President from continuing to withhold them; and an order requiring him to perform his duty to enforce the law.

Agnew Probe Poses Issues Similar to Ones Facing Nixon

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew suddenly is searching for answers to some of the same complex and controversial legal questions that have been taxing President Nixon and his lawyers for months.

At his televised news conference yesterday, the Vice-President declined to assert any special legal rights based on his office, saying that he was not a "profound constitutional scholar" and that he would seek advice from his personal lawyer before committing himself.

Mr. Agnew's concession that he was under investigation by a federal grand jury in Baltimore looking into bribery, tax fraud, extortion and conspiracy raised the question of whether his present office might make him immune from indictment, prosecution or even testifying while he continues to occupy it.

Although their circumstances differ in several regards, Mr. Agnew may want to raise on his own behalf some of the arguments that Mr. Nixon presented in federal court Tuesday in an effort to keep from giving a District of Columbia grand jury recordings of some of his personal conversations.

The President's lawyers said in their 10,000-word brief that their client was "not above the law" but is "liable to prosecution and punishment in the ordinary course of law for crimes he has committed, but only after he has been impeached, convicted and removed from office."

The Same Stance

If Mr. Agnew should adopt the same stance, and were he sustained by the courts, it would mean that he could not be reached by the Baltimore investigation unless the House of Representatives voted impeachment charges against him and the Senate convicted him of "high crimes and misdemeanors" after a trial.

Should the vice-president be impeached, convicted and thus removed from office, the 25th Amendment to the Constitution—ratified in 1967—provides that "the president shall nominate a vice-president who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both houses of Congress."

In the event that the offices of both the president and vice-president were vacated simultaneously, the speaker of the House would succeed to the presidency. The current speaker is Carl Albert, D., Okla.

The White House lawyers also argued on behalf of the President Tuesday that the courts could subpoena him, if they wished, but could not compel him to appear or to produce any records whose surrender he did not believe to be in the public interest.

If Mr. Agnew should claim the same immunity from process by virtue of his office, the Vice-President would not be available to testify before the Baltimore grand jury, much less respond to court orders involved in any indictment that jury might subsequently vote.

Privileges and Immunities

There are no statutes or Supreme Court decisions holding that the vice-president is entitled to the same privileges and immunities as the president, but some legal scholars believe that it would be difficult to distinguish between the two offices for such purposes.

For Mr. Agnew to contend in court that he was entitled to invoke the doctrine of executive privilege, keeping confidential his personal records, he presumably would have to demonstrate that he was inextricably involved at the highest level in executive branch decisions.

One of the principal contentions in the Nixon brief is that the President could not adequately conduct the important business of his office if the courts had the power to compel him to surrender documents from time to time.

The Vice-President's position is considerably different. He would be required to decide whether any immunity he enjoyed now could be stretched to cover his activity before he became Vice-President.

The requirement that a president or vice-president be removed from office by impeachment before he could be charged with a crime, if sustained by the courts, could introduce serious

practical problems into any attempt to discipline such officials.

Considerable Reluctance

From the beginning of the Watergate affair, many members of both houses of Congress have expressed considerable reluctance over even the remote prospect of bringing impeachment charges against Mr. Nixon, something a majority almost certainly would find distasteful, except under the most pressing circumstances.

Whether congressional reluctance to move against Mr. Agnew would be as strong, should he be seriously implicated in the Baltimore investigation, is a question that must await further developments in the inquiry and the Vice-President's responses.

There are a number of material differences in the legal situation facing the two Republican leaders. Mr. Agnew is under personal investigation in the Baltimore case while only the Pres-

ident's aides are known to be the subject of the special prosecutor's efforts here.

The President is able to argue that White House conversations, even those that may have involved discussions of criminal activity, were part of his constitutional role as chief executive. The Vice-President, if he should be implicated in the Baltimore affair, may have more difficulty connecting his acts with his official duties.

Donor in Political Campaigns

GOP Backer Is Said to Land Medicare Job With High Bid

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—A computer firm owned by H. Ross Perot was awarded contracts to process Medicare claims in Ohio and West Virginia despite the fact that it submitted the highest bid, the General Accounting Office reported yesterday.

The probe by the GAO, the investigating arm of Congress, showed that the bid submitted by Mr. Perot's firm, Electronic Data Systems Federal (EDSF), will cost the taxpayers \$6.2 million a year.

The two competing firms, McDonnell Douglas Automation Co. (MCAUTO) and University Computing Co. (UCC), submitted bids of \$5.9 million and \$5.3 million, respectively.

The contract was awarded by Nationwide Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Columbus, Ohio, which was picked by the Social Security Administration to handle doctors' claims for Medicare bills in Ohio and West Virginia.

The GAO charged that Nationwide changed the specifications to favor Mr. Perot's firm, EDSF, after the bidding had begun.

"Notwithstanding Nationwide's adjustments," the GAO said, "its cost evaluation concluded that UCC's proposal produced the lowest cost. MCAUTO's produced the next lowest and EDSF's produced the highest."

Nevertheless, Nationwide awarded the bid to EDSF. "Because of its past performance record and other factors," the GAO said, "Nationwide maintained that EDSF's proposal was the superior one."

EDSF is the federal-contract arm of Electronic Data systems, which was founded by Mr. Perot in 1968 and soon made a millionaire. His first big contract



H. Ross Perot

was handling Medicare claims in Texas for Blue Shield.

By June, Mr. Perot's firm was handling claims in nine other areas. He has made large contributions to Republican political campaigns. He also made headlines by offering to ransom American prisoners of war in North Vietnam.

His firm's activities in the Medicare field have come under attack by Rep. L. H. Fountain, D., N.C., chairman of the House Intergovernmental Relations subcommittee, who released the GAO report.

In a series of hearings in 1971, Rep. Fountain's subcommittee developed information that Mr. Perot's firm makes excess profits from its Medicare contracts. A Social Security Administration computer expert estimated its profits on Medicare contracts at 100 percent and on the Texas contract alone at 300 percent.

Atlantic Balloonist Ditches On First Day and Is Rescued

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Aug. 9 (AP).—An American balloonist seeking to reach Europe from Maine was rescued today after ditching in the choppy Atlantic off Newfoundland, a spokesman for the Canadian armed forces said.

The balloonist, Bob Sparks, 37, was taken aboard the Canadian Coast Guard vessel Sir Humphrey Gilbert from his aluminum gondola 45 miles northeast of Newfoundland, the spokesman said.

Mr. Sparks had a right to become the first balloonist to make a transatlantic crossing.

The Yankee Zephyr, Mr. Sparks' nine-story red, white and blue helium-filled balloon, was reported set free and still airborne.

The balloon came down at 6:15 a.m. EDT after Mr. Sparks ran into thunderstorms and was unable to maintain altitude, the coast guard said. He first countered the thunderstorms last night. His distress call was picked up by a commercial aircraft and relayed to the Search and Rescue Center in Halifax.

"He ran into severe updrafts and severe downdrafts," a coast guard spokesman said. "He was afraid one of those downdrafts might carry him right into the water. He was going up and down quite rapidly."

Mr. Sparks, a resort entertainment director from Tamiment, Pa., took the Yankee Zephyr aloft yesterday morning from Bar Harbor, Maine. He had planned to land in France but said he would "consider anything from Finland to Italy a pinpoint landing."

The balloon carried a parachute and a sea anchor. His gondola, described as unsinkable, can be converted into a boat with mast and sails.

Unsuccessful attempts to cross the Atlantic in a balloon took place in 1875, 1888 and 1970. The balloonists survived the first two efforts, but the three-member crew of the 1970 attempt disappeared.

Free and Airborne

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Anti-Trust Suits Name Goodyear and Firestone

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—The Justice Department filed anti-trust suits today against the nation's two biggest tire manufacturers—Goodyear and Firestone—accusing them of attempting to monopolize the \$3-billion consumer tire market.

The suits, filed in U.S. District Court in Cleveland, accuse each firm of independently acquiring a virtual monopoly over the marketing of replacement tires to consumers. A Justice Department spokesman said those sales include about two-thirds of all tires manufactured. The suits do not cover the tires sold to automakers for original equipment on new cars.

The suits charged that Goodyear began in 1959 and Firestone in 1960 to lower prices substantially in order to encroach upon the market of smaller competitors. They maintained artificially low prices until 1966 for the purpose of controlling the market, the suits said.

In addition, the department accused both of violating antitrust laws by acquiring smaller firms after seriously damaging them through improper practices.

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More Firms Said to Admit Gifts to Nixon

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Several more corporation executives have acknowledged to special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox's office that they used corporate funds to contribute to President Nixon's re-election campaign last year, members on Mr. Cox's staff have revealed.

Mr. Cox's staff declined to identify the companies or the executives involved. Lawyers familiar with the cases said they involved some of the largest U.S. corporations and contributions in the range of \$10,000 each.

It is illegal to make political contributions with corporate funds. A new federal grand jury is scheduled to begin investigating the contributions next week.

Two major companies already have publicly admitted they used corporate money in making contributions to the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President. They are the Ashland Oil, Inc., and American Airlines.

It was learned yesterday that in the past few days attorneys for several other large corporations have acknowledged similar contributions. Some may make public announcement of their gifts.

The grand jury will meet next week and Mr. Cox has said that "early" acknowledgment by the corporations might be considered as "mitigating circumstances" in determining what charges would be brought against them.

A list of persons who gave money to the finance committee just before a new campaign financing disclosure law went into effect on April 10, 1972, is to be made public late in September. Some of the contributors on that list are believed to be corporate executives who donated company funds, if any of them wanted to take advantage of Mr. Cox's "mitigating circumstances" offer, they probably would have to do so before the list is made public.

Thirty of the largest contributors on that list already have been notified that contributions from corporate treasuries which were disguised as individual gifts may be investigated.

Until recently, Mr. Cox has concentrated on inducing the corporate executives to acknowledge voluntarily possibly illegal contributions. His staff now is more inclined to prepare for criminal prosecutions, a staff member said.

When American Airlines chairman George A. Spatter publicly acknowledged arranging an illegal contribution, he said Herbert W. Kalmback, who was then Mr. Nixon's personal lawyer, had solicited it. Mr. Kalmback told him that "We were among those from whom \$100,000 was expected," Mr. Spatter said last month.

Mr. Spatter had arranged for \$55,000 in illegal corporate contributions and Ashland Oil acknowledged giving \$100,000.

Pro-Agnew Telegrams

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Hundreds of telegrams supporting Vice-President Agnew poured into the Western Union office yesterday. One employee said there were "a mountain of telegrams. It's just like President Nixon's China trip."

Mr. Agnew's supporters are known to be the subject of the special prosecutor's efforts here.

The President is able to argue that White House conversations, even those that may have involved discussions of criminal activity, were part of his constitutional role as chief executive. The Vice-President, if he should be implicated in the Baltimore affair, may have more difficulty connecting his acts with his official duties.

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Committee Urges Overhauling U.S. Criminal Justice System

By William L. Claiborne

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—A national crime commission today recommended a drastic overhaul of America's criminal justice system that would eliminate grand juries, set a maximum five-year prison sentence for most offenders and prohibit the possession of handguns by all persons except police officers and military personnel.

Some of the commission's recommendations were so sweeping and potentially controversial that the Justice Department, which financed the study and unveiled its findings, issued a disclaimer of responsibility or support.

Nevertheless, Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson said the 83-page document may be "the most important report on crime control ever compiled in this country."

Billed as a "national strategy to reduce crime," the recommendations were made by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals after a two-year study costing \$1.7 million and involving hundreds of state and local law enforcement officials.

The report is supposed to represent a consensus of criminal justice philosophy at the grass-roots level, while serving as a blueprint for future reform in court procedures, corrections, police activities and community crime prevention.

Probably the loftiest goal in the report is the contention that "high-level" crimes in the United States can be cut in half by 1983. That category includes

murder, rape, armed robbery, aggravated assault, burglary and other crimes committed by strangers to the victim.

To do this, the commission made some recommendations which appeared certain to incur the wrath of both spectrums of the political scale.

It invited a showdown with the powerful National Rifle Association by suggesting that a "national arsenal" of privately owned handguns, estimated to be 30 million, should be dismantled by the passage of new laws.

The commission said that by 1983 possession of handguns should be prohibited for all persons other than policemen and military officials and that the manufacture and sale of all revolvers and pistols should be barred by law.

Moreover, the commission urged that existing handguns should be confiscated by state governments and that antique guns and collector's items should be made inoperable.

The commission recommended no changes in laws governing ownership of rifles.

A confrontation between the commission and civil libertarians appeared likely as a result of a recommendation that police be allowed to obtain search warrants by merely picking up a telephone and talking with a judge.

Search warrants by telephone are justified, the commission said, because of long delays often encountered in obtaining a warrant from a court. The purpose of the new procedure, the commission said, would be to prevent the de-

struction of evidence by suspects. In response to a question at a briefing at the Justice Department, the commission chairman, Russell W. Peterson, former governor of Delaware, said police officers could even obtain warrants over police radios under the proposals.

In any case, he said, the police would have to make what would, in effect, be an oral affidavit justifying issuance of the warrant, and that the statement would later be completed and transcribed in person.

The commission also criticized the grand jury indictment process, which it said does "not justify the delay and inconvenience inherent in the use of a grand jury." It urged that grand juries be retained only for broad investigative functions.

The practice of "plea bargaining," the commission recommended, should be eliminated no later than 1978. It noted that in some courts, more than 90 percent of criminal convictions are obtained by plea of guilty made in exchange for sentencing concessions.

The commission asserted that "we should not settle for a system which simultaneously deprives the innocent defendant of the forum where the prosecutor is compelled to prove his case, and the public is victimized by excessive leniency."

Noting that sentences in the United States are harsher than in any other Western country, the commission recommended five-year sentences for all offenders other than those who are "persistent, professional or dan-

gerous." Maximum sentences for offenders in those categories would be 15 years.

The commission also recommended re-evaluation of state laws on gambling, marijuana, pornography, prostitution and sexual acts between consenting adults in private. It urged that imprisonment be abolished for these offenses in most cases.

The commission also recommended that patrolmen be used as principal investigators of crimes which come to their attention, that all police departments with 10 or fewer officers be eliminated or consolidated with county forces, that more civilians and auxiliary police be employed by police departments, and more minorities be employed in police departments, prisons and court systems.

It also urged restricting of construction of major state correctional institutions for adult offenders, and the phasing out of all major juvenile offender institutions, and the establishment of more community-based correction programs.

A series of federal grants is being prepared to implement some of the commission proposals. Mr. Richardson said 35 states have already begun implementing some proposals, but he indicated some of the controversial items may never be put into effect.

"I believe that the few controversial items in this report will also produce benefits, for they will spur debate and discussion which, in turn, will lead to the kind of enlightened action so badly needed," he said.

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No Recess in the U.S.

The Senate Watergate committee is catching its breath, but there is no recess for the country from the strains and controversies, the constitutional questions, that have been set at large by the Watergate break-in and its ramifications.

Directly associated with the Watergate investigations, of course, is the constitutional question of whether the President, or his documents, including taped conversations, can be subpoenaed by Congress or the courts. This matter will continue to be agitated officially, even while Sen. Ervin and his colleagues are not in formal session.

There are other constitutional subjects that will continue before the judges—the legality of the Cambodian bombing for example, which is only connected with Watergate by the facts that presidential rights are deeply involved in it. And the inquiry into the affairs of Vice-President Agnew, while having no connection with the operations of the White House or of the Committee to Re-Elect the President, is linked by an increasing atmosphere of distrust of public officials, as by the ways in which this distrust is manifested.

Mr. Agnew, when asked about any connection between Watergate and his own problems, said that for him to say the Watergate atmosphere was involved in charges of his association with the Maryland kickbacks would sound "self-serving." The connection, however, lies not only in the rather obvious

relationship between presidential and vice-presidential prerogatives with respect to the production of documents and testimony, but in less tangible things.

"Under normal circumstances," as Mr. Agnew phrased it, the Maryland investigation would lie under "the traditional safeguard of secrecy." This would be true, at least during the present stage of those proceedings. But Watergate has placed a premium on the leakage of judicial and other confidential material, just as it has created a suspension of disbelief by the public in unattributed leaks. If innocent, the Vice-President, like those whose names have been brought into the Watergate affair under similar circumstances, is paying dearly for the Watergate atmosphere. Even if guilty, his case has been prejudiced, despite the legal—and moral—presumption of innocence which presently clothes him.

Mr. Agnew's unhappy position is one—and by no means the least—of the consequences of Watergate. But the publicity, the erosion of judicial and executive confidentiality proceeds from the abuse of executive power to conceal the truth. When lawful processes are perverted, the disclosure of such perversion can also lead to abuse. Publicity for a secret evil, however, is the only means of combating such an evil, and, while it may bring some wrongs in its train, these are far less dangerous to the society which generates it than an undisclosed cancer in society's vitals.

Chile: Again the Army?

President Allende has evidently decided, for the second time in nine months, to bring high-ranking military officers into his cabinet in an effort to arrest the slide toward chaos and civil war in Chile. Many Chilean democrats who have little in common with Dr. Allende's Popular Unity government will nonetheless share the reservations of his Socialist party about this reliance on the armed forces to help resolve a political crisis.

Only a few days ago, Dr. Allende was resisting the demand of the opposition Christian Democrats for inclusion of military leaders in the cabinet, saying, "I think it is up to the politicians to solve the country's political problems, and I believe the armed forces agree." But expansion of a country-wide transport strike, acceleration of violence and finally an abortive navy mutiny, apparently organized by revolutionary leftists, seem to have convinced Dr. Allende that he had no alternative.

The Christian Democrats had argued that only by bringing in the politically neutral military, as he did during widespread industrial unrest last November, could the President restore order and public confidence. Dr. Allende had already agreed—again over

bitter opposition of many in his coalition—to the opposition demand that he submit any plans for further nationalization of Chilean enterprises to the Congress, where the Christian Democrats and the national party together command a majority.

Doubts remain that the President can force these compromises on his coalition and especially on the major faction of his Socialist party, which has been far more radical in recent years than its Communist partner. The Socialists and other left-wing groups surely know that if military leaders accept important cabinet posts it means a halt to Popular Unity's drive to fasten a pervasive socialist system on Chile.

If Dr. Allende can bring off this change of direction, however, it will be incumbent on the Christian Democrats to negotiate seriously with the government to draw the country back from civil strife and to shore up its democratic institutions. If the President is ready to crack down on illegal activities of the revolutionary left, Chile's biggest party should be no less willing to help isolate and disarm the fascist elements which also threaten the democratic system from the extreme right.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Exploring the Planets

With the end of the Apollo program, the era of manned exploration of the moon is over for the time being, perhaps for a generation or longer unless the Soviet Union decides to send astronauts to the lunar surface. But events this summer have demonstrated that work aimed at exploring the planets by instruments of the most diverse sort continues actively.

In quantitative terms, the Soviet Union is for the moment the leader in the effort to gain additional information about the planets by sending up instrumented rockets. Just this summer Moscow has launched three separate rockets toward Mars, and it seems reasonable to suppose that one or more of them is programmed for a soft landing on the Martian surface with the goal of transmitting to earth television pictures as well as chemical analyses of Martian matter. The United States has two Pioneer rockets speeding toward Jupiter, and the first of these, Pioneer 10, should arrive in Jupiter's neighborhood next December.

Comparatively speaking, Mars is already a well-known planet thanks to the large num-

ber of excellent television close-ups of the Martian surface received from Mariner 9 earlier in this decade. Venus, by contrast, has a surface hidden from human view by its thirteen-mile-thick cloud cover. That veil produces conditions of such extreme pressure and heat on the hidden surface of Venus that even astronomers have made comparisons with traditional ideas of hell.

But the cloud cover of Venus, opaque to human eyes, is transparent to radar waves, and these have now been used to form a picture of that planet's surface which optical cameras will never be able to match. As reported by Jet Propulsion Laboratory scientists, the equatorial area of Venus is dominated by huge shallow craters, the largest of them 100 miles wide and about a quarter of a mile deep. The temptation is strong to think of these strange formations as sort of cosmic potholes, the analogues in some sense of the potholes that bedevil motorists. But it will be a long time, if ever, before human beings in armored, air-conditioned vehicles challenge the potholes of Venus.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Israel's Trial of a Turk

The accusation is that the man belonged to an illegal organization and was training to attack Israel. There is no suggestion that he committed an offense on Israeli territory. Even if he had done so there would be no legal justification for kidnapping him in order to bring him to trial in Israel.

Since he has not done so, there is no justification of any kind, no matter what Israeli law has been made to say.

It is difficult to imagine a more blatant affront to legality than to seize a foreign national in foreign territory and try him for crimes committed abroad.

Terrorism, particularly where it involves Israel, is indeed an international phenomenon for which ordinary national laws are not fully equipped, but Israel's action opens the precedents to illegality. That is not in the interests of the Jewish people.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

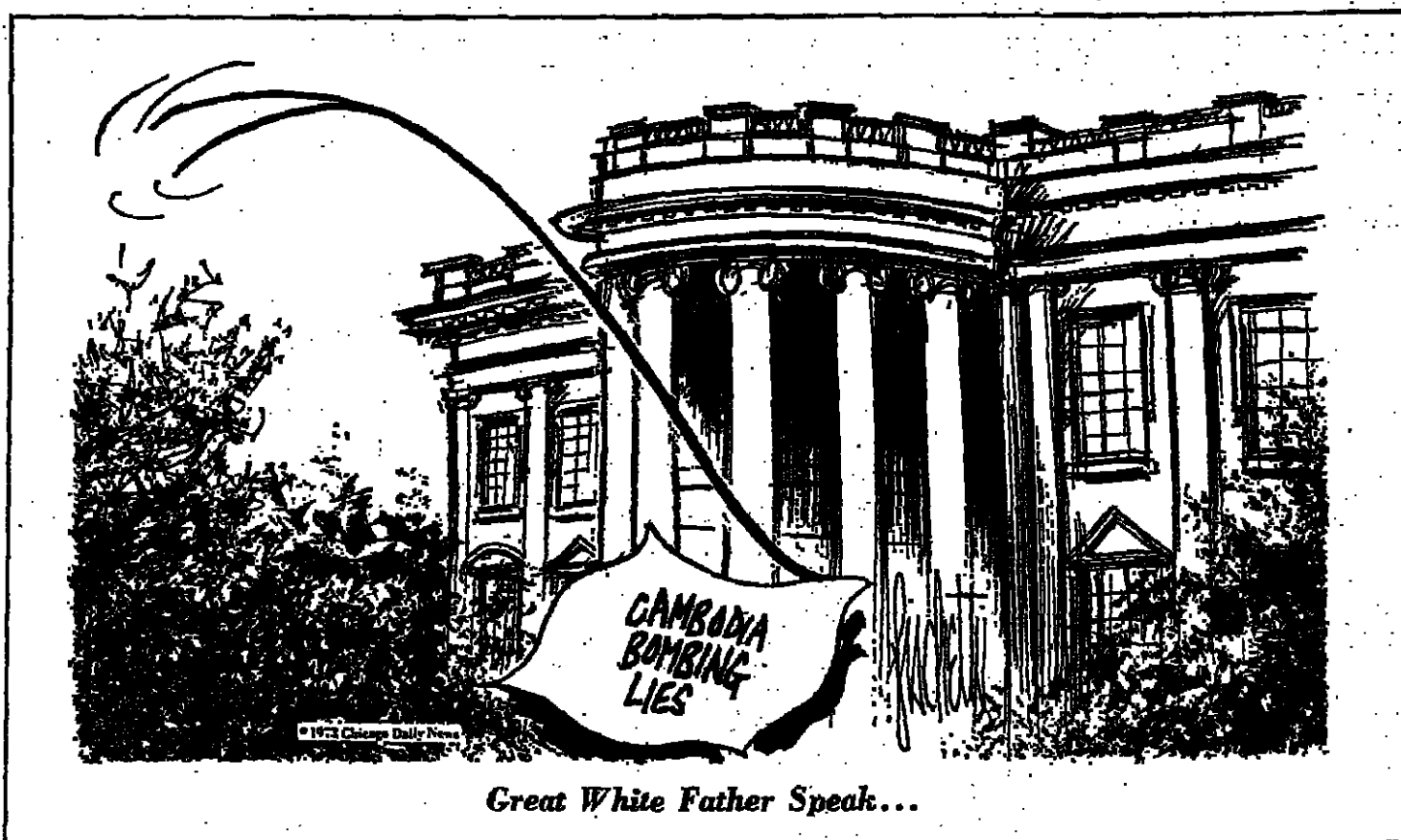
August 10, 1898

LONDON—Despite the increasing public attention which is being devoted to the prevalence of ruffianism in various parts of London, there appears to be no diminution in the cases of violence heard at the police courts. An exceptional number of charges of this description are daily brought before the magistrates at many courts which were previously free from "hooliganism."

Fifty Years Ago

August 10, 1923

PARIS—Realizing that the case with which divorce is obtainable in France is largely responsible for the falling birth-rate, opposition is developing to the intention of the Chamber of Deputies to demand discussion of a modification of the divorce laws. The revision would permit the marriage of the guilty party with the correspondent in infidelity cases.



GOP on Agnew: Official Silence, Private Gloom

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—To the embattled Nixon administration and Republican party, Tuesday's headlines of a criminal investigation of Vice-President Agnew were something they needed like the proverbial hole in the head.

"It certainly doesn't help," said one White House aide who has been close to the Vice-President. And he added: "I just don't want to get into it."

Neither did anyone else in the administration or GOP leadership circle. Deputy White House press secretary Gerald L. Warren responded to a barrage of questions with the reply that he would have no comment on Agnew's own formal statement that he was "confident my innocence will be affirmed."

Republican national chairman George Bush "does not want to comment now," an aide said. Secretary of Interior Rogers C.B. Morton, a fellow-Marylander who twice nominated Agnew for Vice-President, was reported traveling and "unavailable for comment."

Senate and House press galleries received not a single statement on Agnew from vacationing members, who normally are eager to fill the news vacuum with a mimeographed handout on any item in the news.

"After the Watergate experience," said one Republican official who was asked about the puzzling silence by Agnew's partisans, "no one is eager to be the first to rush into print with a denial."

Private Comment

But the private comment of Republican leaders reflected deep concern and gloom. "Another bombshell," said a major New York Nixon backer. "A stunner," a conservative movement leader called it.

"I would like just one morning to pick up my paper and read something good from Washington," said a Western state Republican chairman.

And a GOP functionary in Washington summed it up by saying: "The damn thing just keeps growing. That's the incredible thing. Every time you think there's nothing more that could possibly happen, we get hit with something new."

Democrats, well aware of the psychological and political toll on their opposition, maintained silence for reasons of their own. "The Democratic National Committee formally declined to comment, but an official of that body, grinning broadly, told a reporter: 'Why should we comment? This is not a partisan matter.'"

There was an understandable reluctance to prejudice the impact of the news, but the private comments of men in both parties emphasized three themes:

● The additional burden on a party and administration already defensive over Watergate scandals.

● The inevitable damage—whether temporary or permanent, as future events will determine—to Agnew's own prospects for succeeding to the presidency.

● The added uncertainty in the 1976 Republican presidential nomination race.

News of the Agnew investigation broke just as some Republicans—including party chairman Bush—were beginning to convince themselves that the worst of the Watergate damage was behind them. With the President preparing his long-delayed rebuttal statement, at least some White House and party officials had begun to say the time for a counter-offensive was at hand.

Agnew had been expected to play an important supporting role in that move, but now he is confronted with problems of his own that may immobilize him politically for an indefinite period.

One of the first dates on Agnew's schedule is an appearance on Aug. 18 at a rally for the Republican candidate in a special congressional election on Maryland's eastern shore.

'Low Profile'

Ross Wheaton, manager of Republican State Sen. Robert Bauman's campaign, said that as far as he knew, Agnew would still be there. "Why shouldn't he?" Wheaton asked.

But a party official in Washington said he expected Agnew

"to keep a low profile" until the charges are disposed of, adding that "Bauman is running uphill against Watergate, as it is."

Among conservative Republicans, who have been Agnew's strongest boosters, the shock of the news was commensurately great.

"Many of us had long ago gotten used to the idea that Nixon was not what he seemed," said one veteran conservative operative, "but that's hard to accept about Agnew."

"We've always thought of him as our Mr. Clean. He disproved those charges. The New York Times threw against him in 1968, and no one ever hinted that he had any involvement in the Watergate mess. And now, this."

Because rugged integrity and independence have been so central to the national following Agnew has developed over the past five years, most Republicans said they felt there was almost certain to be some political damage even from the unproved accusations.

A West Coast Republican, reporting that the story got "big play" in his state, predicted it "will derail the Agnew presidential express."

"Regardless of how it comes out, just the fact that the story gets such big play, in the context of Watergate, has to have a negative impact," he said.

Two conservative leaders suggested in separate interviews that if Agnew's support wanes in coming weeks, the likeliest gainers would be California Gov. Ronald

Reagan and former Texas Gov. John B. Connally.

Reagan, interestingly, was one of the few prominent Republicans to speak up on Agnew's behalf. "I have known Ted Agnew to be an honest and honorable man," Reagan said. "He, like any other citizen of high character, should be considered innocent until proven otherwise."

GOP's Choices

Major conservative spokesmen have been saying for months that they would delay their decision on which of the three leading conservative hopefuls—Agnew, Connally and Reagan—they would support for the nomination until the staying power of each man has been thoroughly tested.

But a longtime strategist for that wing of the party remarked that "we damn sure want to have a horse who will get us into the convention. Some of us were uncertain before this, whether Agnew really had what it takes to get to the top job. This certainly doesn't come as any reassurance."

Among moderate and progressive Republicans willing to comment, the view was that any damage to Agnew would simply make the 1976 race more wide open than before.

"As long as he was clean of the Watergate scandal," said one campaign consultant, "you had to consider he had the inside track for the nomination. If he has a scandal of his own [that] he can't shake, then there is no front-runner."

Another GOP official said:

"The more talk there is of scandal, the more it enhances the people who are outsiders to the current administration." He mentioned Reagan, New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and Sen. Charles E. Percy of Illinois as "outsiders" who could benefit from the situation.

Others added the names of Sen. Howard H. Baker, Jr., of Tennessee, the television hero of the Watergate investigation, and such dark horses as Washington Gov. Daniel J. Evans and Michigan Gov. William Milliken.

"The political future of the country is wide open," said a second campaign consultant with many GOP clients. "There is incredible uncertainty in everyone's mind about who or what may be damaged next. There's a strong attraction to anyone who wasn't in the political business before. Percy and Baker are all fresh and new now, but there will probably be even fresher faces than theirs by the time we get to 1976."

One possibility mentioned by a few politicians could scuttle the 1976 picture totally. If Agnew should be forced to resign, President Nixon, under the never-used 25th Amendment, would have the authority to nominate a successor to Agnew as Vice-President.

His choice would require confirmation by both the House and the Senate, which could put the Democrats in the position of deciding whether to ratify Mr. Nixon's selection of the man who would have the inside track on the 1976 Republican nomination.

A Learned Profession

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—Suppose that during the trial of Daniel Ellsberg a friend or relation of Ellsberg's had had a little talk with the trial judge, William Matthew Byrne, and asked him whether he would like to be director of the FBI. It was not a firm offer. That would come after the trial in which Ellsberg and the President had such a consuming interest, and Byrne might well think it could depend on the outcome of the trial.

According to Ellsberg, he did those things with President Nixon's approval. Indeed, the President dropped in to say hello to Byrne. Bribery happens to be one of the two specific "high crimes and misdemeanors" mentioned in the Constitution as grounds for impeachment. The other is treason.

Whether the evidence of the approach to Byrne meets the standard of proof required under the federal bribery statute cannot be known by an outsider. Perhaps time will tell.

What all of us may observe about that episode is the standard of legal ethics it reflects. Richard Nixon and John Ehrlichman are lawyers. When Ehrlichman was questioned about the approach to Byrne, he said he had "soured" the canons of ethics and could not find "where I had in any way infringed on them."

Is that really the ethical level of the American legal profession? Thousands of lawyers have been in Washington this week for the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, and the question has been very much on their minds: Not the Ehrlichman-Byrne affair alone, but the involvement of so many Nixon administration lawyers in the crimes of Watergate, and what that may say about the profession.

It is always easy to attack lawyers. Shakespeare and Dickens did, and much of the public today probably thinks of them as a selfish, obscurantist, insensitive lot without principle, on sale to the highest bidder.

Easy, but I think mistaken. Of course there are unprincipled lawyers, and lately a number of them have wrongly been in positions of power. Lawyers often do represent vested interests, arguing the case of the polluter or the monopolist without sufficient independent reflection.

But American lawyers, more than any others in the world,

also act as public conscience, as interpreters of social change, as defenders of the weak and the abused. They must, or our society will fail. The responsibility follows from the extraordinary role given to law and the courts in the American constitutional system.

Just consider some of the things done recently by lower federal courts around the country. They have entertained and decided whole new categories of environmental law suits. They have found the President's impounding of appropriated funds unlawful in many cases. One has held the bombing of Cambodia unlawful.

Those innovative decisions were made by trial judges, people from the ranks of the profession, many of them Republicans. Why have they taken those steps, drastically expanding the old limits on who may sue and for what? They have done so because it is the tradition of American law to expand the rights of the individual in response to abuses of official power.

What the American legal profession needs now, to remove the stain of Watergate, is to live up to its own best history. That is not a novel demand. It is the tradition of American law to expand the rights of the individual in response to abuses of official power.

Justice Harlan F. Stone posed that question in 1934. He was writing about the ethics of lawyers, by which he meant not mere niceties but their public responsibility. He warned against changed attitudes that had "made the learned profession of an earlier day the obsequious servant of business and painted it with the morals and manners of the market place."

Yes, but...

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But American lawyers, more than any others in the world,

Cambodia: Does It Really Matter?

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The melting of government authority in Cambodia presents in stark terms a question that should have been pressed years ago: Does it really matter whether Cambodia goes Communist?

Not very much is the short answer. Certainly not enough to justify the administration's murderous bombing policy with its inevitable erosion of public faith in the integrity of the American government.

By itself Cambodia is unimportant. The country is almost entirely undeveloped, and its 6 million people, the most peaceable in Southeast Asia, threaten nobody. By all accounts the present regime of President Lon Nol is unloved and incompetent.

Even if a Communist regime did take over, which is by no means certain, it would be divided in character. A part of it, the current insurgency led by the Hanoi, another part is indigenous to Cambodia, and seems to have ties with the former ruler—Prince Sihanouk, who is back by China. The Russians also have some assets in the country. What happens in Cambodia, however, does have a bearing on South Vietnam. In the past North Vietnamese have used Cambodia as a base against the Saigon government. It was to curtail the efforts that the United States began secret bombing of Cambodia in 1969 and then, after the unseating of Sihanouk, took the Cambodian invasion of 1970.

The Communists have regular all-out fighting, and Hanoi seems to have no trouble supplying its troops in South Vietnam through the Cambodian terrain they control. So gaining a Cambodia would only marginally improve their supply lines.

A more serious difficulty might be the psychological reaction in South Vietnam. The government and army of President Nguyen Van Thieu might, seeing if Communists take over in Cambodia, begin to come apart a way that would make it possible for the Hanoi leaders to realize their dream of uniting Vietnam.

But the United States has a ready-made more than want its commitments to Saigon. The Thieu government stands on its own feet, the war cannot be placed on the United States.

To be sure, the prestige of President Nixon and his closest foreign policy aides—Henry Kissinger and Gen. Alexander Haig—is still deeply engaged. Southeast Asia. They have called for "peace with honor" and cried it to their supposed aid in using bombing for diplomatic objectives.

In fact, the record does support these claims. Military bombing has not stopped, slow collapse of the Cambodian regime. As recent tragedies in Laos and Cambodia have brought to thousands of innocent people and destruction to what used to be a lovely country.

Diplomatic Failure

Diplomatically, the President and his men had a good deal to settle about two years ago. At that time, with U.S. still in Vietnam, this could have cut a deal with Pol Pot Sihanouk for the return of Cambodia to a neutral regime. Phnom Penh. But the President and his aides elected hold firm. Because of their ability to give, they now have to deal with almost no cards in their hand.

Worst of all, Mr. Nixon's men have based their position on deception, not to say lies at home. They misled the Congress and the country about the bombing of 1969 and 1970. They lied in claiming that the country had faithfully respected Cambodian neutrality.

This consistent deception works in dramatic ways to erode public confidence in the integrity of the American government.

The question now is what country wants most. Does value a friendly government Phnom Penh more than honest government in Washington? My own sense is that most important single need is for an honest government in Washington. If it means letting go in Cambodia and the rest of Southeast Asia, the price is small. And it to the good if, in the bargain we acknowledge that the President is neither infallible nor omnipotent.

Ulster Internment Rule Date Marked by Wave of Violence

BELFAST, Aug. 9 (AP).—Guerrilla bombers blasted the homes of British Army families and a loaded gasoline truck today in an apparently orchestrated wave of violence across Northern Ireland to protest the internment of terrorist suspects.

No serious casualties were reported despite the bombings and a surge of rioting by teenage youths in parts of Belfast, Londonderry, Newry and Armagh.

In another incident, gunmen ambushed a workmen's bus 14 miles north of Belfast, killing one man and injuring two others, a police spokesman said.

British Army spokesmen did not dispute the fact that the protests, marking the second anniversary of the introduction of internment without trial, were more muted than expected.

The army homes were attacked at Lisnally military camp at Omagh, in County Tyrone. Sixteen women and children were treated for cuts and shock after 400 pounds of explosive exploded in a hijacked panel truck, blew up. Fifty homes were damaged. An army spokesman said three of the injured women were pregnant.

The Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army issued a statement admitting responsibility for the blast.

The Provisionals said that in the future, married quarters occupied by British Army families would be regarded as legitimate targets.

In Newry, near the North's border with the republic, hijackers stopped a gasoline truck loaded with 4,000 gallons of fuel, and crashed it into a wall. A firebomb was tossed into the wreckage and set it ablaze.

The rioting in Belfast and Londonderry began early in the day when mobs of youths skinhead and armed with army patrol, and women in Roman Catholic quarters drummed on the sidewalks with trashcan lids.

Autos were hijacked and set afire across barricaded streets. Protest marches were set for later in the day.

In a conciliatory gesture, Northern Ireland administrator William Whitelaw today began releasing 100 short-term prisoners sentenced on charges stemming from the emergency regulations.

Spokesmen for the Catholic-based Social Democratic and Labor party revealed that they had been negotiating for two weeks with Mr. Whitelaw for the release of the men.

Rory O'Brady, president of the Provisional Sinn Féin—the political wing of the IRA—said today that despite the release of the short-term prisoners, anti-internment demonstrations would continue "with even greater vigor."

In Dublin, meanwhile, two brothers jailed for a bank raid in the republic, which they claim was carried out on the orders of British intelligence to discredit the IRA, filed an appeal against their sentences.

The allegations by Kenneth and Keith Littlejohn have caused a political furor in London and Dublin.



AFRICAN DROUGHT—Lone cow awaiting slaughter near Abalak, Niger, near skeletons of cattle already slaughtered. Drought has virtually eliminated pasture and grain for animals in many sub-Saharan areas, forcing premature killing of herds. Because of the situation, 13 million people in seven nations face famine.

Sex-Party Host Slain, Called Killer of 12 Found Buried

HOUSTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—Acting on information from a teen-ager who said that his life had been threatened by his host at an all-night sex party, police today searched a boat stall and found the bodies of 12 boys and young men.

Meanwhile, police in Pasadena, a Houston suburb, began digging up the lawn of a dead man who they were told had been responsible for the killings. No bodies were found there, they said.

Police supervised jail trustees in digging up the stench-filled boat stall, located in a large, L-shaped building. Twelve skeletons and decomposed bodies were found in the 12-by-30-foot enclosure, used to store a boat on land.

Police said they believed that the victims had been sexually abused.

The police were led to the boat stall, where the bodies were in shallow graves, by a youth who said that he shot a man in self-defense after a party that featured paint-sniffing and perverted sex.

Elmer Wayne Henley, 17, telephoned police headquarters yesterday and told officers that he had shot and killed Dean Allen Corli, 33, earlier in the day.

Police said Henley then led them to a rented boat stall in southwest Houston.

"Henley said scattered around there are probably 25 or 30 bodies altogether," a police official said. "Henley said he believes there are about 19 bodies at the boat stall. Henley says there are more around Sam Rayburn Lake and High Island."

Sam Rayburn Lake is near Lufkin, 125 miles northeast of Houston, and High Island is about 30 miles east of Galveston.

Corli, Henley told them, that he killed Corli after an all-night party at Corli's home during which Henley and two other youths passed out after sniffing spray-paint.



Elmer Wayne Henley, in police custody in Houston.

Seoul Denies Involvement In Abduction

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Aug. 9 (AP).—The South Korean government today officially denied that it had any knowledge of or connection with the abduction here yesterday of its most prominent political critic, former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung.

The government denial was made in a statement by Ambassador Lee Ho to Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Shin-Asaku Hogen. The statement later was issued to the press by the South Korean Information Office.

Mr. Kim's midday abduction at a hotel yesterday was followed by charges from his aides that the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency was responsible.

Mr. Kim has been a critic of President Chung Hee Park since the president seized complete power in Seoul on Oct. 17.

After total silence in the early hours following his abduction, Seoul's controlled press printed virtually identical small stories on Page 1 of today's editions reporting Mr. Kim's kidnapping at the hands of "five Korean-speaking youths." These were virtually the only papers anywhere to so describe the abduction, who were said by eyewitnesses to be chunky men wearing ties and dark suits. As published in five Seoul newspapers, the nearly identical accounts failed to make any mention of Rep. Yang Il Dong, the host for the luncheon conference with Mr. Kim in a \$120-a-day Tokyo hotel suite. Mr. Yang is the president of the Democratic Unification party.

Japanese police established a special headquarters to coordinate the search for the missing politician and continued a close watch on airplanes and ships leaving the country. Police sources were quoted as saying they have no substantial clue to Mr. Kim's whereabouts or the identity of his abductors.

Huge Rock Threatening Town In France Detonates Itself

NANTUA, France, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—A 12,000-ton rock menacing this picturesque town in eastern France started rolling early today and touched off explosives placed by demolition experts to blow it up.

The enormous rock, which had been slowly moving toward the town for five years, was blown in pieces.

Town officials had reported earlier that the rock was blown up by the demolition experts. Police said later that the rock had moved by itself, setting off the explosives.

When the rock moved, 25 centimeters down the 800-meter slope yesterday, Mayor Simon Pernod decided at an emergency meeting with geology experts and town officials that it could be blown up immediately.

About 1,000 of the town's inhabitants were evacuated and demolition experts placed dynamite in holes already drilled in the rock.

Police said everything was ready for the explosion when the rock suddenly moved again and detonated the explosives.

Police said that a stump was still remaining and demolition experts returned to the hilltop this morning and set more dynamite in the remaining piece of rock.

Residents said that it was a miracle that the rock had not damaged a single house or killed anyone when it fell.

"We were scared to death last Saturday when the rock moved 30 centimeters in less than 10 hours, but now the nightmare is nearly over," a fireman said.

U.S. Army Fails To Reach Quota

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UPI).—For the sixth consecutive month since the draft was discontinued, the Army failed in July to reach its recruiting goals, the Defense Department said yesterday.

Thirty-five percent of those who did sign up were black—almost three times the black proportion of the population, the statement said.

The proportion of recruits with low intelligence scores rose to 31 percent in July, the highest figure in the four years for which records were immediately available and almost double the Army's goal of taking no more than 18 percent of low scorers in tests, it said.

The Army filled only 76 percent of its recruitment goal.

The three other services were more popular. The Air Force met 101 percent of its goal in July, the Marine Corps 82 percent, and the Navy 97 percent.

U.S. Embassy Getting Spruce-Up in Moscow

MOSCOW, Aug. 9 (AP).—The U.S. Embassy here is getting its first major scrub-down and paint-up.

Redecorating the sprawling hancery on Chalkovskoye street in central Moscow is a joint Russian-American project. The Soviet Central Service Bureau, which handles many needs of the foreign colony, is doing the first six floors. The remaining four floors are being done by Sebecos, U.S. Navy construction men. The spruce-up is expected to be completed in mid-October.



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Obituaries

Richard Boyer, 70, Newsman, Wrote John Brown Biography

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (NYT).—Richard O. Boyer, 70, biographer of abolitionist John Brown and a former profile writer for the New Yorker magazine, died on Tuesday of a cardiovascular disease.

Mr. Boyer's "The Legend of John Brown: A Biography and a History," was published in the spring by Alfred A. Knopf and received critical acclaim. "The book is more than a life of John Brown—it is a tapestry of the whole of American life in the generation that slid into the Civil War," said Geoffrey Hodgson in a New York Times book review.

Other reviewers also noted that Mr. Boyer's narrative depicted the abolitionist leader as very much a man of his time rather than as a solitary fanatic. It was written "in the grand style, with something of the magic of Bruce Catton's early books and the earthy flavor of Carl Sandburg's 'Lincoln,'" according to David H. Donald, a professor of American history on the faculty of Johns Hopkins University.

Mr. Boyer, a native of Chicago, worked for newspapers in St. Louis, Dallas and Boston before joining the staff of the now defunct New York Herald Tribune in 1929. Subsequently, he wrote for PM, also defunct, as a correspondent in Germany.

Russel E. Uhlend
MARION, Va., Aug. 9 (AP).—Russel Edward Uhlend, 77, one of six founders of soil conservation programs in the United States and a soil and agricultural consultant in Brazil, Angola and Panama, died on Tuesday.

Edwin Tunis
BALTIMORE, Aug. 9 (NYT).—Edwin Tunis, 75, an award-winning author and illustrator of children's books, died on Tuesday at Baltimore General Hospital.

In 1956, he received a gold medal from the Boys Club of America for "Wheels" and two years later received the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation children's book award for "Colonial Living." In 1970, he was nominated for the National Book Award for "The Young United States." He illustrated all of his books.

Nikolai I. Malin
MOSCOW, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Nikolai I. Malin, 69, the coach of the Soviet national water polo team, died on Tuesday, the newspaper Soviet Sport said today.

Domenico Savino
NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP).—Domenico Savino, 91, a composer and orchestra director, died here yesterday after a brief illness. Born in Taranto, Italy, Mr. Savino received his diploma as Magistero di Composizione from the Royal Conservatory of Naples at the age of 21.

Donald Peers
HOVE, England, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—British singer Donald Peers, 63, died today.

Mr. Peers, best known for his hit song "By a Babbiling Brook," broke his back in a fall on stage in Sydney two years ago and was told he would never walk again. But last year, with the aid of a steel brace, he regained the ability to walk.

Abraham Fletman
NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (NYT).—Abraham Fletman, 73, the founder and chairman of the board of the Lafayette Radio Electronics Corp. of Syosset, N.Y., died yesterday at his home after a brief illness.

Wilbur Cooper
VAN NUYS, Calif., Aug. 9 (AP).—Wilbur Cooper, 81, a left-handed pitcher who won 20 or more games in a season four times for the Pittsburgh Pirates in the early 1920s, died of a heart attack on Tuesday.

Aide in Argentina Cites Solving of 27 Kidnappings

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 9 (UPI).—The government said yesterday that 27 cases of kidnapping and extortion had been solved and \$4.5 million in ransom payments recovered in the 10 days since interim President Raul A. Lastiri ordered a crackdown on urban guerrillas. Police also reported another abduction.

The latest kidnapping victim was identified by police as Ramon Levin, a director of a textile company.

American business sources said, however, that the crackdown apparently has not altered plans by at least four companies to transfer Americans out of the country because of the kidnap wave.

One executive said he left the country for a 10-day "vacation" after receiving telephoned kidnap threats. The sources asked that the names of the firms involved not be used for fear of making them targets for further threats.

Egypt-Libya Talks Extended 3d Time

CAIRO, Aug. 9 (AP).—Talks on the merger of Egypt and Libya were extended today for the third time, the Middle East News Agency reported from Tripoli.

No explanation was given, but it noted that the extension followed several telephone contacts between Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Deputy Premier Abdel Kader Hatem, who heads Egypt's delegation at the talks, which were to have ended Tuesday.

Russians Act To Establish Ties to EEC

Contact Apparently Cleared by Brezhnev

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Aug. 9 (UPI).—The Soviet Union, after 15 years of refusing to recognize the European Economic Community, will open talks next month with the president of its council of ministers, it was confirmed today.

Nikolai Fadeyev, secretary-general of Comecon, the Communist economic unit, has scheduled talks in Copenhagen with the Danish minister of foreign affairs, who currently is president of the Common Market's Council of Ministers and, therefore, can speak for all of its nine member nations.

For 15 years, the Russians have refused to recognize the Common Market, criticizing it as merely an adjunct to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

A statement last year by Soviet Communist party boss Leonid I. Brezhnev, however, that the Russians might explore ways in which the Common Market and Comecon countries could cooperate is being cited here as the move that paved the way for Mr. Fadeyev's intended discussions. On that occasion, Mr. Brezhnev spoke of recognizing the "reality" of the Common Market.

Since then, there have been several hints that the Russians have changed their thinking about the EEC. Luxembourg Foreign Affairs Minister Gaston Thorn, who visited Moscow last month, said that Russia was prepared to take soundings with the Common Market countries. Mr. Thorn said that what he was told by the Soviet leaders added up to an "opening" but that he received no indication whether Moscow was prepared to take an initiative.

Neither Mr. Thorn nor any Brussels officials could say whether Russia is prepared to recognize the Common Market. The suspicion here is that the Russians will use the possibility of recognition as a counter for concessions in other areas from the Western European countries at the security conference in Helsinki, which will be resumed in the fall.

The satellite nations recently have been pressuring Moscow to reach some kind of accommodation with the EEC which—in the future—will ban, under the community's common commercial policy, any bilateral trade dealings between individual EEC members and Communist-bloc countries.

East-West European trade deals, therefore, will have to be negotiated through and by the European Commission. That obviously will be a problem for the Communists unless some form of acknowledgment of the Common Market is made.

Top Grivas Aide, Six Others Are Seized in Cyprus Raids

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Cyprus security forces today arrested the chief of staff of Gen. George Grivas and other top Grivas supporters in a day of raids in the southwestern part of Limassol.

Stavros Stavrou, a former Cypriot Army major, code-named Syros, and several other men were seized as police and men of the special tactical reserve stormed into houses occupied by suspected underground leaders in Limassol.

An official statement later said 10 men in all were detained after more than 20 were questioned during the raids, which uncovered several hideouts in homes and gardens, as well as weapons and documents.

A police official said that first inspection of the captured documents showed they would be even more valuable than those discovered during a police raid several weeks ago, which led police to a number of other wanted men who had fled to join the Grivas groups.

The Cyprus Broadcasting Corp. said Mr. Stavrou and another man were surprised in the house of a schoolteacher who is abroad. An official spokesman said several secret hideouts were uncovered in the searches, which he said were continuing.

There was no indication that the police had found any clues to the whereabouts of Justice Minister Christos Vakkas, kidnapped by Grivas men at gunpoint on July 27.

The raid was a major blow to the plans of Gen. Grivas, who has been organizing his underground groups for the last two years with the aim of toppling President Makarios and declaring that Cyprus would unite with Greece—the cause for which he fought British rule in the 1950s.

Other Grivas supporters have been arrested in police raids in the last few weeks and bombings and attacks by armed raiders on rural police stations have almost halted.

But about five hours after the capture of Mr. Stavrou, two bombs went off in the parking lot of Limassol District Court. They blew in doors and windows but caused no casualties, police said. The bombs, believed to be guerrilla retaliation, exploded in the six-hour window when the normally crowded area around the courts was absolutely deserted.

After the kidnapping of the justice minister, Gen. Grivas broke the silence he has maintained since his secret return to Cyprus from Athens in September, 1971.

He has put a series of demands before Archbishop Makarios, who has rejected all the conditions as blackmail.

However, the archbishop did indicate qualified acceptance of a suggestion by the Athens newspaper Eleftheros Kosmos yesterday that he and Gen. Grivas should meet in Greece to discuss their differences with President George Papadopoulos. The paper also suggested Cypriots should vote on remaining an independent republic or become part of Greece. It said any decision in favor of union with Greece would mean that part of Cyprus would have to go to the Turks.



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Shell Group Earnings Soar 167% in Quarter

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ).—The Royal Dutch Shell group today posted a 167 percent second-quarter profit increase but studiously avoided bragging about the rise.

Net income of the Dutch-British group rose to 5142.3 million in the second quarter from 1532.2 million in what the company

termed the "very depressed" corresponding year-earlier period.

First-half net income also gained spectacularly, rising 103.3 percent to 1257 million from 1224.4 million a year earlier.

A Shell spokesman was quick to point out that about 10 percent of the first-half figure was attributable to the effects of sterling's depreciation against major currencies. If the effects of the depreciation were excluded, the first-half figure would be about 1231.5 million, not dramatically increased from the 1224.4 million earned two years earlier in the 1971 half.

Directors said the sharp depreciation of sterling against most major currencies has increased, in terms of the pound, the earnings from many of the largest markets outside Britain, which by itself accounts for only 8 percent of the group's total oil sales and proceeds.

To place further perspective on the figures, the Shell spokesman said that the 1972 half currently would pay only 11 very large crude carriers, against the 14 that could have been purchased with the approximately 1225 million earned in the 1971 half.

The official was ready to concede, however, that the figures "are certainly going in the right direction."

Besides the depreciation of sterling, other factors in the group's turnaround from the low 1972 figures included an increase in the volume of oil sales, higher oil prices and continued improvement in other areas, particularly chemicals, the company said.

Sales of crude oil and oil products in the second quarter rose 9.7 percent to 6.65 million barrels a day from 6.06 million a year earlier. Natural gas sales rose 9.3 percent to 5.51 billion cubic feet a day.

First-half sales of crude oil and oil products gained 8.7 percent to 6.06 million barrels a day, and natural gas sales rose 7.4 percent to about 5.51 billion cubic feet a day.

Net sales proceeds in the second quarter were 11.64 billion, up 23.3 percent from a year earlier. First-half proceeds were 12.56 billion, up 25.5 percent.

Capital expenditure dropped in both the second quarter and first half. The company spent 157.8 million on capital projects in the quarter, down from 167.8 million, and 273.8 million in the half, down from 292.1 million.

Second-quarter per-share income of Royal Dutch Petroleum was 4.61 Dutch guilders (equivalent to \$1.61) up from 1.99 guilders (83 cents) a year earlier. First-half proceeds were 5.38 guilders (\$2.85) a share, up from 4.71 guilders (\$1.47).

For Shell Transport & Trading, second-quarter net was 10.30 pence a share, up from 9.15. The New York share equivalent in the second quarter was \$1.04 up from 40 cents, and in the half was \$1.85, up from 95 cents (one New York share equals four ordinary shares).

Siemens Profit Declines. MUNICH, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ).—Siemens, West Germany's largest manufacturer of electrical and electronics equipment, reported today that profits in the third quarter totaled 75 million deutsche marks.

This compares with net income of 106 million DM in the second quarter and 91 million DM in the first quarter. The company did not disclose comparable earnings for the year-ago third quarter.

For the nine months ending June 30, the company shows a net profit of 273 million DM. By comparison, it earned 411 million DM for the year ended Sept. 30, 1972.

The profit decline was ascribed primarily to monetary losses resulting from the revaluations of the deutsche mark.

Sales in the nine months rose to 10.9 billion DM from 10.09 billion DM.

Siemens noted that the nine-month profit-sales ratio rose 2.5 percent, down from a rate of 2.7 percent reported in the first half.

It said growth of the order inflow and sales slowed in the third quarter from preceding quarters.

"The revaluation of the mark made exports from West Germany more difficult," Siemens said.

The order inflow in the first nine months was 13 billion DM, up 18 percent. For the first half, Siemens reported a 17 percent increase.

Amro Bank Net Up. AMSTERDAM, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank said today that first-half profits rose 25 percent from the 39.9 million guilders earned in the 1972 period, but did not give figures.

Enrodollar Borrowings. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches rose \$132 million to \$2.22 billion in the week ended Aug. 1, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

EEC Investigating La Roche Pricing

The Common Market Commission confirms that it is investigating the pricing policies of F. Hoffmann-La Roche for its tranquilizers, Librium and Valium. Sources say the investigation is still in the same preliminary stage as was when first disclosed in May, following the British government's order that the drugs' prices be sharply cut. Hoffmann-La Roche is vigorously contesting the decision. The Commission, in a reply to a question from a member of the European Parliament, notes that prices for these products "in other EEC countries are on the whole higher than in Britain" and prompted the Commission's investigation. The U.E. Macropoulos Commission has made its findings available to EEC anti-trust authorities and West German authorities reportedly have started proceedings against La Roche and makers of about a dozen other pharmaceutical products. Retail prices of Valium and Librium were found to be two to two and a half times higher in Germany than in Britain.

GM to Build Two New U.S. Plants

General Motors plans to build two assembly plants, in Tennessee and Oklahoma, to increase its domestic assembly capacity by about 8 percent. The U.S. Macropoulos Commission has approved the plan. The Tennessee plant will assemble trucks and utility vehicles beginning in 1975 while the other will be a car assembly plant. GM's previous U.S. assembly operation was the Vega plant in Ohio, first opened in 1966.

Tender Offer Made for Signal Cos.

A group consisting of CEMF Investments Ltd., a Canadian investment company primarily controlled by members of the Bronfman family who are principals of Distillers Co.-Seagrams Ltd., is making a \$23-a-share tender offer for up to one million shares of Signal Companies Inc. stock. The offer comes on the heels of an agree-

ment in principle reached by Signal for a merger with United Aircraft Corp. The Signal-United agreement provides for the exchange of one share of United preferred stock convertible into 2.22 common shares for each three shares of Signal, with a total value of about \$750 million. The CEMF group disclosed that it holds or controls 903,789 shares of about 8 percent of Signal's stock. Prudential Assurance Co., a U.S. firm which is one of the members of the group, owns 65,000 Signal shares. The group said the tender offer will be financed by two unsecured lines of credit—one for \$10 million at an interest rate equal to the U.S. prime rate, plus 1 1/2 percent from the Toronto-Dominion Bank and the balance of funds will come from another line of credit at the Bank of Montreal.

Japanese Deny Eyeing Magnavox

Major Japanese electrical companies Thursday denied having any intentions of taking over U.S.-based Magnavox Corp., and securities industries sources said they were not aware of a possible bid. They had been asked to comment on rumors in New York that a Japanese concern was considering acquiring the television set maker. Speculation centered on Hitachi as a possible bidder as it is Japan's largest electrical concern and is in the midst of a program aimed at internationalizing its operations. The company's financial resources are large enough to handle a major acquisition. A Hitachi spokesman, however, denied that the company plans to make a takeover bid for any U.S. company and bankers associated with Hitachi said they were not aware of any such moves. Yamachi, Nomura, Daiwa and Nikko Securities all said they were not involved in assisting any take-over bid for Magnavox. Officials at Sony, Matsushita Electric, Tokyo Shibaura and Mitsubishi Electric also denied that their companies intended "to" bid for Magnavox.

Others Have Serious Reservations

U.K. Backing EEC Plan to Pool Reserves

BRUSSELS, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ).—Britain has emerged as the strongest backer of the Common Market Commission's far-reaching proposals to pool EEC foreign exchange reserves and substantially increase the short-term credits that are available to help member nations having difficulties with their balance of payments.

This is the conclusion of commission officials who have been in touch with the member governments since the proposal was made in late June. They found that France, West Germany and the Netherlands have serious reservations about the plan, while the other EEC members support it to one degree or another.

EEC political leaders, at their summit meeting in Paris last fall, urged the moves as a step toward their plan for economic and monetary union by 1980.

The plan calls for pooling 20 percent of EEC foreign exchange reserves (estimated to total \$68 billion on March 31) every 18 months, beginning Jan. 1, 1974.

Soviets Suggest Giving Bonus to Farm Workers

MOSCOW, Aug. 9 (AP).—The Soviet Communist party suggested yesterday that farm managers would achieve better results in harvesting if they offered more material incentives to agricultural workers.

The party statement, issued as an authoritative lead editorial in the party paper, Pravda, indicated that the Kremlin apparently had ordered greater bonuses for workers who matched or exceeded the planned requirements for this year's "decisive" grain harvest.

Earlier this year, the party announced that farmers who surpassed their quotas would be awarded automobiles, extra vacations with paid expenses and new buses for their collective farms. Pravda did not reveal what the workers would be offered this time.

Striving to make up for last year's crop failure, which forced Moscow to purchase 35 million tons of foreign grain, Pravda also said that "moral encouragement" in the agricultural sector should be increased, meaning that news media propaganda must be stepped up.

One Dollar...

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here today were:

Rate	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Bank of England	2.4855	2.5000	2.5100
Deutsche Bank	2.4855	2.5000	2.5100
Par. (to £)	36.46	36.46	36.46
Belg. Tr. (B)	36.103	36.103	36.103
Compt. Nat.	2.4855	2.5000	2.5100
Dane. Kro.	5.6770	5.6770	5.6770
Fr. Tr. (C)	2.4855	2.5000	2.5100
Fr. Tr. (D)	2.4855	2.5000	2.5100
Gen. Tr. (E)	2.4855	2.5000	2.5100
Gen. Tr. (F)	2.4855	2.5000	2.5100
Gen. Tr. (G)	2.4855	2.5000	2.5100
Gen. Tr. (H)	2.4855	2.5000	2.5100
Gen. Tr. (I)	2.4855	2.5000	2.5100
Gen. Tr. (J)	2.4855	2.5000	2.5100
Gen. Tr. (K)	2.4855	2.5000	2.5100
Gen. Tr. (L)	2.4855	2.5000	2.5100
Gen. Tr. (M)	2.4855	2.5000	2.5100
Gen. Tr. (N)	2.4855	2.5000	2.5100
Gen. Tr. (O)	2.4855	2.5000	2.5100
Gen. Tr. (P)	2.4855	2.5000	2.5100
Gen. Tr. (Q)	2.4855	2.5000	2.5100
Gen. Tr. (R)	2.4855	2.5000	2.5100
Gen. Tr. (S)	2.4855	2.5000	2.5100
Gen. Tr. (T)	2.4855	2.5000	2.5100
Gen. Tr. (U)	2.4855	2.5000	2.5100
Gen. Tr. (V)	2.4855	2.5000	2.5100
Gen. Tr. (W)	2.4855	2.5000	2.5100
Gen. Tr. (X)	2.4855	2.5000	2.5100
Gen. Tr. (Y)	2.4855	2.5000	2.5100
Gen. Tr. (Z)	2.4855	2.5000	2.5100

Japan Investment in U.S. NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ).—Japanese companies now have \$11.4 billion of direct investment in the United States, representing 18.3 percent of Japan's total foreign investment, according to economists of Fuji Bank.

3 Auto Firms In U.S. Seek Price Boosts

As Officials Prepare For Start of Phase-4

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ).—Ford, Chrysler and American Motors Corp. said today they are applying for permission to raise prices.

AMC said it is seeking to increase the price of its 1974 models by an average \$65. The increases, which range from \$24 to \$99 depending on the model, are designed to cover only the costs of the new federally mandated safety and emission control equipment. AMC said it is not seeking to recover general economic cost increases "at this time."

A Ford spokesman, acknowledging the company would file its request early next week, refused to say how much of an increase the nation's No. 3 automaker would seek.

A spokesman for Chrysler also declined to be specific about his company's request but said that the firm, unlike AMC, would seek to cover the rising cost of labor, materials and other expenses as well.

Earlier today, an official at the Cost of Living Council, which administers the controls on prices and wages, predicted that there would be widespread requests for price increases when the current freeze ends Monday and Phase-4 begins.

"We expect there will be aggressive filings of price increases and exemption requests," said Bert Conklin, director of the council's price stabilization office.

Companies with annual sales exceeding \$100 million have to give 30 days' advance notice of a proposed price increase while smaller companies can increase them immediately if justified by costs.

Following a briefing today on the fuel supply situation, oil policy officials suggested that final Phase-4 rules due for release tomorrow will allow U.S. refiners to pass on a larger amount of their crude oil costs to consumers.

Currently, crude oil from the Middle East and other overseas sources costs substantially more than the controlled price for domestic crude.

Prices Decline Slightly In Slow N.Y. Trading

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (NYT).—Gold issues turned lower while paper and other natural-resource groups showed some strength today during a slow and downward-trending price movement on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average, moving within an extremely narrow range, slipped 0.53 to 901.49. It managed to encourage some tapewatchers by holding above the 900 level, which represents something of a psychological marker in these drab days on Wall Street.

Not since July 17 has the blue-chip Dow closed below 900, but it has declined in eight of the last nine trading sessions. Volume on the Big Board, little changed from yesterday, ambled along at 12.88 million shares—or about 5 million shares below the break-even point for the average brokerage house.

Gold issues fell in response to sharply lower prices for the bullion in international markets. There were reports that high interest rates were drawing some speculators out of gold holdings and into short-term money instruments.

Four gold stocks falling two or more points each were Homestake Mining, Dome Mines, Campbell Red Lake and ASA Ltd.

International Paper, the best point-gainer among the 30 Dow industrials, rose 2 to 40 1/2. Weyerhaeuser, another company with extensive lumberholdings, gained 7 1/2 to 70 3/8—its best price of the year.

Elsewhere in the paper group, St. Regis added 3 1/2 to 42 1/4 and Scott moved up 3 1/2 to 14 3/4. Hammermill, despite a dividend increase, eased 1 1/2 to 15 1/2.

The paper industry is enjoying good demand for its products and some companies reported better-than-expected first-half profits.

Prices declined in quiet trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index eased 0.63 to 332.4.

Houston Oil & Minerals, the widest mover on the most active list, dropped 2 to 22 1/4. Bowmar Instruments, the subject of some bearish comment, fell 1 7/8 to 41.

In over-the-counter trading, the NASDAQ index of industrial stocks closed unchanged at 100.89.

Bonds were mixed. Government issues closed mostly unchanged, but corporates gained about 1/4 point.

Governments showed scattered gains and losses in the short and intermediate areas and a slight downward drift in some of the longer maturities.

BSN - Gervais Danone

Major Events in 1972

- The year 1972 was marked by important events for the growth and future of the BSN Group:
- The integration of the Belgian flat glass company, Glaverbel-Mecaniver, within the Group;
- The complete integration of the Société Européenne de Brasseries;
- Negotiation of a merger agreement with Gervais Danone. This merger was definitely realized on June 29, 1973.

BSN-Gervais Danone in 1972

	Gervais Danone	BSN	Total
Consolidated pre-tax turnover (F.Fr. millions)	2,250	5,650	7,900
Percentage outside France	23%	49%	41%
Employees	13,000	58,000	71,000
Market capitalization at 1.1.73 (F.Fr. millions)	970	2,030	3,000

	Gervais Danone	BSN	Total
Food & Drink	2,250	2,950	4,300
Glass & Plastic Containers	—	950	950
Flat Glass	—	2,650	2,650
	2,250	5,650	7,900

The Food & Drink Division represents nearly 80% of the total Group turnover. BSN-Gervais Danone is the leading French food company and one of the first in Europe.

Market Positions

- Food & Drink Division:
- 48% of the French bear market (9.5 million hectolitres);
- 26% of the French mineral-water market (700 million litres);
- 30% approximately of the French soft-drink market;
- 36% of the French cream-cheese market;
- 55% of the French yoghurt and milk-dessert market;
- 70% of the French baby-food market;
- 43% of the French pasta market;
- 31% of the French pre-cooked pasta dishes market;
- Leader of the French adult dietetic food market;

The Group is also well established in many European markets, particularly Belgium and West Germany.

Glass & Plastic Containers Division

The Group is the leading manufacturer of glass containers in France and the Netherlands and occupies an important market position in Spain. The production of this division is largely used by the expanding Food & Drink Division.

Flat Glass Division

The Group shares European leadership with a turnover of 2,600 (F.Fr. millions). This activity reflects the multinational character of the Group with more than 80% of the production carried out outside of France, mainly on the Continent.

New Corporate Name

The preponderance of the Group's food activities has led to a change in the company's name, which is now as follows:

"BSN - Gervais Danone"

For a copy of the 1972 BSN Annual Report or the brochure on the new BSN-Gervais Danone Group, please write to:

BSN-Gervais Danone, Service Financier, 22 Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris-8e, France.

Price of Wheat In EEC Is Rising, Speculation Seen

BRUSSELS, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Heavy speculative buying has been added to the other upward pressures on wheat prices inside the Common Market grain trade sources said here today.

Traders are buying to cover licenses for nearly one million tons of soft wheat granted by EEC authorities in the first few days of this month.

Two days ago the EEC banned the issue of further licenses to prevent grain from the nine nations from being emptied in the rush to sell on world markets, where prices are soaring.

But permits already issued have to be used by the end of the month or, under EEC law, their holders are liable to be fined.

As a result, a surge of buying has boosted prices, particularly in France.

In France, the main producer of soft wheat in the community, prices paid for wheat to be delivered this month are at least half a dollar a ton higher than those being paid for delivery in September or October. Normally, with the harvest in full swing, August prices are well below those ruling further ahead, the sources said.

Meanwhile, the effects of the commission ban are beginning to spill over into other grain markets. Traders reported license applications for several tons of thousands of tons of maize in the past few days in anticipation that EEC maize exports will be halted in the near future.

BANQUE DE COMMERCE ET DE FINANCEMENT
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1973- Stocks and Bonds									
High	Low	Div. in \$	P/E	1972- High	Low	Div. in \$	P/E	1971- High	Low
100 1/2	100 1/4	1.00	10	100 1/2	100 1/4	1.00	10	100 1/2	100 1/4
100 1/4	100 1/8	1.00	10	100 1/4	100 1/8	1.00	10	100 1/4	100 1/8
100 1/8	100 1/16	1.00	10	100 1/8	100 1/16	1.00	10	100 1/8	100 1/16
100 1/16	100 1/32	1.00	10	100 1/16	100 1/32	1.00	10	100 1/16	100 1/32
100 1/32	100 1/64	1.00	10	100 1/32	100 1/64	1.00	10	100 1/32	100 1/64
100 1/64	100 1/128	1.00	10	100 1/64	100 1/128	1.00	10	100 1/64	100 1/128
100 1/128	100 1/256	1.00	10	100 1/128	100 1/256	1.00	10	100 1/128	100 1/256
100 1/256	100 1/512	1.00	10	100 1/256	100 1/512	1.00	10	100 1/256	100 1/512
100 1/512	100 1/1024	1.00	10	100 1/512	100 1/1024	1.00	10	100 1/512	100 1/1024
100 1/1024	100 1/2048	1.00	10	100 1/1024	100 1/2048	1.00	10	100 1/1024	100 1/2048
100 1/2048	100 1/4096	1.00	10	100 1/2048	100 1/4096	1.00	10	100 1/2048	100 1/4096
100 1/4096	100 1/8192	1.00	10	100 1/4096	100 1/8192	1.00	10	100 1/4096	100 1/8192
100 1/8192	100 1/16384	1.00	10	100 1/8192	100 1/16384	1.00	10	100 1/8192	100 1/16384
100 1/16384	100 1/32768	1.00	10	100 1/16384	100 1/32768	1.00	10	100 1/16384	100 1/32768
100 1/32768	100 1/65536	1.00	10	100 1/32768	100 1/65536	1.00	10	100 1/32768	100 1/65536
100 1/65536	100 1/131072	1.00	10	100 1/65536	100 1/131072	1.00	10	100 1/65536	100 1/131072
100 1/131072	100 1/262144	1.00	10	100 1/131072	100 1/262144	1.00	10	100 1/131072	100 1/262144
100 1/262144	100 1/524288	1.00	10	100 1/262144	100 1/524288	1.00	10	100 1/262144	100 1/524288
100 1/524288	100 1/1048576	1.00	10	100 1/524288	100 1/1048576	1.00	10	100 1/524288	100 1/1048576
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Journal of Management Studies, 20(6), 791-806.

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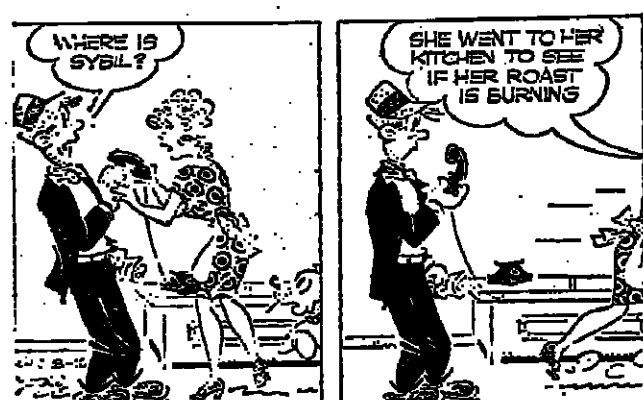
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-By Alan Truscott

Neither side was vulnerable
The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1 ♣	Pass	1 ♥
2 ♠	Pass	Pass	2 N.T.
Pass	3 N.T.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the spade ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	L	A	I	S	C	A	P	E	R	H	A	S	P
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(Answers tomorrow)

TE PILFER MUSCLE

stocking up - A GARTER

By **Phyllis Hart Norton**. 562 pp. Illustrated. \$15.

Reviewed by Donal Henahan

The logic is solid but the premises are not unassailable. The "inherent aristocratic nature of great art" is by no means an aesthetic given, as Hart seems to suggest. He may only mean, of course, that an aristocracy is best able to encourage and then consume art. No argument there.

The central managerial figure in Hart's pantheon is Arth Judson, once the most potent man in American music. Judson, now past 90, embodied all that was good and bad in the elit theory, and Hart properly spends many pages on this improbable powerful autocrat.

From 1915 to 1956, Judson managed the Philadelphia Orchestral and the New York Philharmonic and for 13 of those years he both jobs simultaneously. He also represented virtually all leading conductors, headed the largest concert-management bureau (now Columbia Art Management, Inc.), organized the Columbia Broadcasting System radio network, and served as adviser to the Cincinnati Symphony, among other managerial

From a 1973 vantage point, it looks like a classic case of a fiscal interest, and in fact Justice Department finally had to put a crimp in Judson's mail fold operations. In 1940, the government attacked monopoly practices of his agencies, and 1952 a "consent decree" negotiated with these agencies, after loosened the Judson grip. American mail may be a good deal of course, that Judson was a culture hero precisely the way that the railroad barons of the 19th century were business heroes, in that they accomplished good things strangling the competition.

But one need not believe elitist philosophy to profit from Hart's careful marshaling of the orchestra's historical facts in his analysis of their significance. In a rather institutional but stylish (as befits a former director of planning and programs at Juilliard School), he brings the current scene into focus by concentrating on six widely distributed orchestras: Philadelphia, St. Louis, Buffalo, Albuquerque and Cincinnati. And he treats detail conductors such as Mich. Tilson Thomas and Lukas F. to illustrate the dilemmas faced by music directors who attempt to revise and perhaps revivify the symphonic tradition.

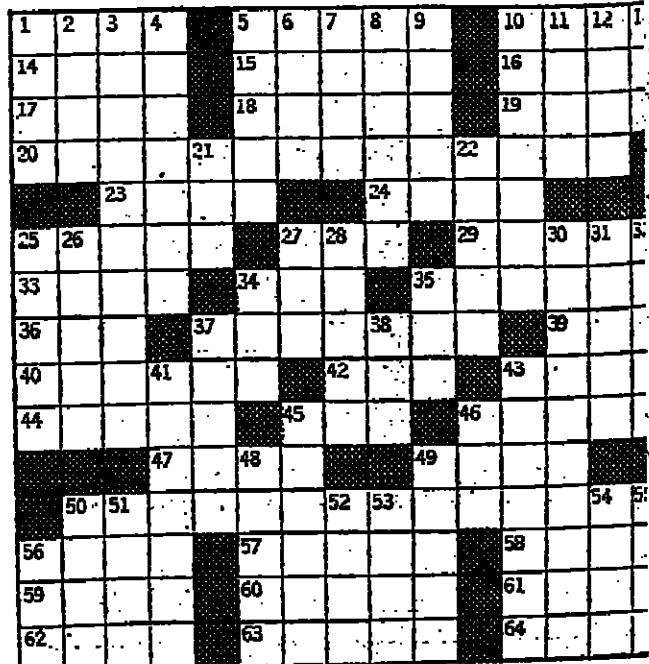
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arising from its authors' be-
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America is an elevating re-
tion which is not amusement

Donal Henahan is a m-
critic for The New York Ti-

Donal Henahan is a critic for The New York Times.

By Will W.

ACROSS		DOWN	
1 Egyptian symbol	45 Demand	13 English weight	
5 Sea mollusk	46 Abates	21 Cooking abbr.	
10 — as	47 Smyrna exports	22 Moisten the	
14 Trading vessel	48 African grass	turkey	
15 Poem by Vergil:	50 Common pairing	25 Art work in an	
Var.	in ads	annual report	
16 Franchot	56 Astonish, with	26 Early	
17 One of the pool	"over"	River island	
ends	57 Plant firmly	28 Desolate region	
18 — of woe	58 Wife of	30 Words for a	
19 Depend on	Tyndareus	portly person	
20 Had a good	59 Nautical word	31 Early Persians	
night	60 Strainer	34 Rotter	
23 Villain's	61 Football	35 Curve of a ship's	
welcome	positions	plank	
24 — least Var.	62 — as nails	37 Proportion	
25 Like some bacon	63 Spud	38 Rub the wrong	
27 Barley bristle	64 Traffic sign	way	
29 Gland fluid		41 Wrinkled	
31 — as a kite		42 Paralysis	
34 Roman 102	1 Does sums	45 Loss of ability	
35 Umpire's call	2 Coward	to understand	
36 Tree	3 — a grass-	46 High note	
37 Ship rope	hopper	48 What comes to	
38 Part of about	4 Leaning toward	the mill	
40 Backward	obesity	49 Snake	
42 Like some	5 Zoo denizens	50 Hurting weapon	
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Observer

Causes Need Victims

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—What an exquisite 20th-century horror to find yourself caught in the net of some noble cause that needs an innocent victim.

Perhaps you are en route to Zurich to visit Aunt Eulalie when a hero of Palestinian nationalism leaps into the airplane aisle, grenade in hand, and announces that you must go sit in the desert for the sake of a cause so magnificent that he would happily die for it.

More likely, you are stalled in a traffic clot three miles square. You know now that you will never be able to keep the date which might have saved the only true love of your life. And why? Because some perfectly decent working stiff who controls traffic through the tunnel ahead is slowing everything to a crawl for the unassailable purpose of raising their living standards.

Was there ever a time when so many noble causes required so many innocent victims?

It is a time when all the best people feel they are contributing to human progress by making life miserable for everybody else.

Governments, of course, have always taken this attitude. "We are making life intolerable for a lot of people who can't understand why," governments have always said, "but we want those people to know that our cause is noble."

Governments call it war. Most of us can probably count on being innocent victims, sooner or later, of the wars we now all wage against each other. How shall we respond? It is never good to protest to say "But why me?"

To people leading noble causes, though you are innocent of their particular grievance, you must be guilty of something.

It is vital not to lose one's temper. Victims as a class in Western society are invariably either ludicrous or contemptible under the best of circumstances. The fellow who breaks his leg on a banana peel is absurd. The murder victim is commonly tried by his killer's lawyer on charges

of having deserved to be murdered long before justice finally took its course.

Innocent victims of a noble cause can expect no more sympathy. Consider the innocent victim of the labor slowdown at the tunnel into Manhattan, the man who was to meet with the one real love of his life.

Because of this noble cause at the tunnel, he will arrive two hours late for the engagement. The woman he loves will have concluded that he has rejected her and will have boarded a jet for Zurich with the other man in her life, doubtless an embittered, in a more sensible world, reasonably expected to express ill will toward the altogether decent chaps who clogged the tunnel.

Nothing could be more unwise. Neighbors and colleagues, proud of their liberal outlook on human progress, would think him a selfish whiner, perhaps a reactionary, certainly a comic figure. Even more persuasive, however, would be our subject's sure knowledge that an angry denunciation of the good cause that had ruined him would make him despise himself as a narrow, ill-liberal spirit.

The woman he loved, and whom he now has lost, would surely never have loved him at all, he can be certain, had he been the kind of man who took a churchly attitude about being shamed for a great cause.

Will the woman he loved and her Zurich-bound fiancé be hijacked over the Bay of Biscay and flown to a desert in Arabia to have their brains fried in a great cause? I do not think so. I think the Palestinian nationalists who planned to block the plane were also caught in the traffic jam at the tunnel and missed the flight.

Did they harbor vicious feelings against the tunnel workers? Of course not. They knew that someday they would have the tunnel workers in a plane on a desert in Arabia, at which time they would not want the tunnel workers to harbor vicious feelings toward them.

Today's innocent victim is usually tomorrow's noble victimizer of innocents, who, of course, are bound to be guilty of something.

Ex-Priest's 'Sainthood' Agitates Brazil

By Marvinne Howe

RIO DE JANEIRO (NYT). — Father Cícero, an untroubled priest who is said to have worked miracles, led an armed insurrection and protected bandits in the desolate backlands of northeastern Brazil at the turn of the century — is the center of a new controversy.

The Brazilian Catholic Apostolic Church, a nationalistic sect founded in 1945 by an excommunicated Roman Catholic bishop, has proclaimed the popular Father Cícero a saint.

The canonization, which took place with patriotic pomp in Brasília last month, has brought angry denunciations from the Roman Catholic Church.

The National Conference of Brazilian Bishops declared the canonization "a farce" and accused the Brazilian Catholic Apostolic Church of "mystification" in trying to imitate the Roman Catholic Church, going even so far as to name saints.

Anti-Church

Roman Catholic sources here termed the sect anti-church and said that it was a major preoccupation of the Catholic Church because of the confusion it was promoting in this largely Catholic country.

The Brazilian church, which adheres to Roman Catholic rites, liturgy and sacraments, does not recognize the authority of the Pope, especially the celibacy of the priesthood and accepts divorce.

Leaders of the Brazilian church appear undaunted by criticism and have announced they have 18 more cases of canonization under study. These include: Trádes, an 18th-century army officer, dentist and martyr for independence; José de Anchieta, the Jesuit priest who founded the city of São Paulo, and Father Domênio Tavares de Lima, a popular healer of about 15 years ago.

The Archdiocese of São Paulo accused the Brazilian church of "demagoguery," pointing out that the process of beatification for Pope John XXIII is still under study and that canonization can take centuries.

"Father Cícero is already widely venerated as a saint in northeast Brazil and so we have merely ratified the people's decision," a representative of the Brazilian church said.

Roman Catholics insist that although Father Cícero was suspended from his priestly functions, he remained faithful to the Roman Church throughout his turbulent life. In his final testament, the priest urged his followers to obey and respect the laws of the church "for only there is found happiness and salvation."

Cícero Romão Batista was born in 1844,



Popular portrait of Father Cícero, found in many Brazilian homes.

the son of a small tradesman, at Crato in the drought-ridden state of Ceará in northeastern Brazil. His eyes and voice were penetrating, and he reportedly showed early signs of mystic and visionary powers.

Father Cícero's parish was the hamlet of Joãozeiro, which had a population of 300 when he arrived in 1872. Reports of the priest's miracles and magic healing powers spread rapidly in the superstitious land and thousands of pilgrims came to settle at Joãozeiro.

The Bishop of Fortaleza, capital of Ceará, tried vainly to bring Father Cícero to order. Finally, in 1898 the Vatican condemned his "false miracles" and ruled that Father Cícero could no longer say mass or hear confessions.

Father Cícero was allowed to remain in Joãozeiro, where his cult continued to grow.

By 1912, the population was 30,000, mostly religious fanatics or outlaws pursued in other states.

"Here, I am mayor, town council, judge, military commander, police chief, police, jailer," Father Cícero is reported to have said, openly showing his political ambitions. He intervened actively in the presidential elections and fought for and won municipal autonomy for Joãozeiro. Later he raised an army of local brigands and worshippers to overthrow the state governor, and persuade Lamplao, king of the outlaws, to join an anti-Communist crusade.

Father Cícero died in 1924, rehabilitated by the church and leaving his fortune to the Salesian Congregation for Educational Works in the northeast.

Fighting Measure

It is too early to determine the impact of the proclamation of Father Cícero as a saint. Roman Catholics are fighting the measure in the press and on television. In the Roman Catholic churches of the northeast, priests have asked their faithful to repudiate the action of the Brazilian church.

However, the Brazilian church, which is engaged in an aggressive proselytizing campaign, hopes to win Father Cícero's large following in the northeast. The church leadership has announced plans to build a church in Joãozeiro in honor of "St. Cícero."

The young Brazilian Catholic Apostolic Church is said to have a total of 20,000 believers, 84 bishops and 300 priests. The church is growing rapidly in the São Paulo area and in Brasília and has branches in most of the country. But until now it has been weak in the northeast.

"What they hope to do is to replace the Roman Catholic hierarchy with a national hierarchy, taking advantage of the current trend of nationalism in Latin America," a Roman Catholic sociologist said in an interview.

The Roman Catholic Church does not recognize the Brazilian church because it was founded by Carlos Duarte Costa, former Bishop of Botucatu, São Paulo, who had been excommunicated for his pro-Communist views.

A revolutionary, he favored agrarian reform and state control of the oil industry, and he disputed the Vatican's set ideas on priestly celibacy, divorce, the taxation of sacraments and traditional dress and rituals. He was canonized by the Brazilian church in 1970.

The Brazilian church adopted a much more conservative line after Bishop Duarte Costa's death in 1961. Today it is ardently anti-Communist and accuses the Roman Catholics of leftist leanings.

PEOPLE: Proxmire Speaks Out On the Shape of America

Sen. William Proxmire, the 57-year-old Wisconsin Democrat, is in New York to promote his new book, "You Can Do It! Senator Proxmire's Exercise, Diet and Relaxation Plan," to be published today by Simon and Schuster. Proxmire, who paid \$2,750 for hair transplant operations in 1971, and is rumored to have had an "eye lift," says he runs five miles a day and does 250 push-ups every morning. A 6-foot-2, he weighs 145 pounds. "I think the American people are in a mess physically," he told Judy Klemsrud of The New York Times. "Why? Because they're fat. They're lazy. So many people have big paunches. There's a big theory that you automatically have a big paunch over the age of 40. That's ridiculous!"



Sen. Proxmire "You Can Do It!"

BORN: To Dona Margarita, 32, the blind-from-birth youngest sister of Spain's king-designate Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, her first child, Alfonso, in a Madrid clinic. Dona Margarita married a Spanish lung specialist, Dr. Carlos Zenteno, 30, last October in Estoril, Portugal, where her father, Don Juan de Borbon, lives.

"Ever since I was a kid I've wanted to join the Navy," said a young sailor who refused to give his name. "And I always thought of sailors as guys in bell bottoms and white hats. This new thing reminds me of an elevator operator." "This new thing" was the uniform passed out to enlisted men in San Diego, consisting of a double-breasted blue coat with silver buttons, a white cap with black visor and zippered trousers with slanted pockets. They became mandatory on July 1, 1973, for all sailors with more than a year's service left.

BITTEN: Prince Philip by Susan, a toy poodle, in Bath, England, on Thursday. He and Queen Elizabeth II were strolling around town as part of a visit in connection with ceremonies commemorating 1,000 years of monarchy. Prince Philip, while talking to housewife Veronica Marsh, reached out to pet her dog which she was carrying in her shopping bag. The dog latched onto one of his fingers. The prince laughed.

John Edward Griffin, 50, was walking down a Melbourne street with a bow and quiver of arrows

shung over his shoulder. Why, asked Constable Kenneth Fagen, was he carrying them? "I am a poor pensioner," said Griffin, "and I have to have something to protect myself because there are so many bunnings and robberies." On Wednesday he pleaded innocent to a charge of being armed but Magistrate Cyril Thompson found him guilty anyway and put him on a 12-month good behavior bond.

Burnt Island and Little Burnt Island, off the Maine coast near Fort Clyde, are now the property of painter James Wyeth. Wyeth explained that there were rumors that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy was interested in buying them. Kennedy is a friend of James and of his father, Andrew Wyeth. The younger Wyeth bought the islands from Norman H. Read of New York and Texas to make sure that they would remain as they are. The price: around \$375,000.

Lynnda Bird Johnson Robb, elder daughter of the late President Lyndon B. Johnson, and her lawyer husband Charles have moved into a \$68,500 Georgian house in Richmond, Va. Robb, who graduated from the University of Virginia Law School in June, will begin a one-year clerkship in Judge John D. Batzner Jr. of the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals later this month.

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